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THE WAR.

A Secret Treaty Brought to Light Between France and Prussia.

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A Singular Statement—Projected Treaty Submitted by France to Prussia—An Interview with Napoleon Before War was Declared.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Times*, this morning, publishes a projected treaty submitted by France to the Prussian Government, and guarantees its authenticity. The following are the points of this document: The preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two Governments and peoples, &c., hereby conclude the subjoined treaty: In the first article, NAPOLEON admits and recognizes the late acquisitions of Prussia from Austria. In the second, the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg. In the third, the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted. In the fourth, France finding it necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia lends her assistance to that measure. The fifth article is the usual one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Morning Telegraph* prints today, in large type, a communication reciting an interview recently had with the Emperor NAPOLEON. A fortnight ago the Emperor had no thought of war with Prussia. He was still unready. But France was slipping from his hands, and in order to rule he must lead France to war. The Emperor related the contents of dispatches between himself and BISMARCK, claiming that the latter wanted too much, and wanted it too soon. The Emperor demanded Luxembourg in 1866, as an equivalent for her neutrality in Prussia's war with Austria. BISMARCK replied by demanding Holland, as an equivalent for Luxembourg. The Emperor replied to this demand of BISMARCK that, should the independence of Holland be attacked by Prussia, it would be regarded as a declaration of war.

Count BENEDETTI was present at the interview when these facts were elicited.

Opinion of the Secret Treaty in England—Intense Indignation—Confirmation of its Existence from Belgium—The Subject Discussed in Parliament.

LONDON, July 25.—The secret treaty which was projected between France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public, the Press and Parliament. Intense indignation is manifested at the duplicity of the Powers concerned. The action of NAPOLEON is considered as insulting to England. Complete ignorance of the negotiation is professed at the French Embassy here. A dispatch from Brussels states that the account of the treaty projected between France and Prussia, which was printed in the London *Times*, this morning, is perfectly authentic. The Belgian Government knew of its existence a short time ago. In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to a question from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, said he was unable to state where the *Times* obtained the text of the treaty. After the announcement of the existence of such a remarkable document it would be the duty of France and Prussia immediately and spontaneously to explain the matter to Europe. Mr. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons to-night, after questioning the Foreign Office in regard to the reported treaty, denounced the Government for withholding the correspondence on the subject. He declared that England could never have tolerated such a proposition. The extinction of the Kingdom of Belgium would be a calamity to Europe. He hoped the Government would give all the particulars.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he was sorry that the papers were not ready for submission, and that he was unable to give the information required, or explain how the project became public. Its purport certainly was astounding. Doubtless the Powers implicated would explain the mystery.

A Sharp Skirmish Reported—The Prussians Victorious—French Custom-House Captured—Desertions from the French Army.

LONDON, July 25—2 P. M.—The following dispatches have just been received here from Saarbrück by way of Berlin: On Sunday a body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Saarbrück. They penetrated the country several miles, and at length found the French in considerable force near the town of Gersweiler. Sharp skirmishing ensued between the forces. The French soon retired, leaving ten killed and wounded on the field. There was no loss on the Prussian side. This action has demonstrated that the needle-gun is superior to the Chassepot. Subsequently a company of the Prussian Seventeenth Regiment of the line captured the French Custom-house at Schricklingen. The officers of the Custom-house made a stout resistance, and were all either killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded in this engagement. The deserters from the French army are very numerous. They are continually coming in to the Prussian lines.

Present French Base of Operations—The Pilots of the Elbe—A Successful Raid by the Prussians—A French Army Near Belgium.

LONDON, July 25—4 P. M.—The French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz. The center is between Bitsche and St. Avold. The second line at Metz is capable of expansion to the center and to Thionville. Up to this hour no report of any general engagement has been received here. The inhabitants of Nordenney and the other islands near the mouth of the Elbe, have all removed, in order to leave the French fleet in those waters without experienced pilots. Information has been received here that on Sunday, a body of German Uhlaner (lancers) passed the border near Saarbrück, tore up the rails for a long distance on the Metz Railroad, destroyed a viaduct, and returned to camp without loss.

A French force is concentrating at Dunkirk, on the coast near the Belgium frontier.

To-morrow a Fast Day in Prussia—Expected Naval Attack on Kiel—The Prussian Forces Changing Front.

LONDON, July 25.—The people of Prussia will observe Wednesday next as a day of fasting and prayer to propitiate Divine Providence and invoke a blessing on their arms. It is expected that the French fleet will attack Kiel. Eleven French frigates, steering east, passed Hastings today. The French residents here are liberally subscribing to the fund for the wounded. Reports received from Mayence indicate that the Prussians are shifting their positions so as to face southward.

Important Orders on the Conduct of the War—Neutral Property on the High Seas to be Respected—The Old Fortifications of Paris to be Repaired—The Trammels of the Press.

PARIS, July 25—P. M.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains the following declaration:

"The French Government has issued orders that in the prosecution of the war, the commanders of the French forces scrupulously regard, with respect to neutral Powers, the rules of international right, and that they especially conform to the principles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, as follows:

Privateering is abolished.

A neutral flag protects the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war.

Merchandise of a neutral, except contraband of war, is not seizable under a foreign flag.

A blockade must be effective.

Although Spain and the United States did not adhere to the declaration of 1856, French vessels will not seize the property of an enemy when such property is the cargo of a Spanish or an American vessel, provided it is not contraband of war.

France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of Americans or Spaniards found on board the vessels of an enemy."

The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Minister of War has given instruction to commence putting in a state of defense and readiness for active service the old fortifications of Paris and the forts beyond the present line of works. The *Journal Officiel* also reports that in spite of the interdiction pronounced by the Government, certain journals continue to give news of military movements, to the great detriment of the national cause. Government had hoped that the appeal made to their patriotism would be regarded. It will be a matter of regret if force shall be found necessary to secure recognition of the law.

Sessions of the French Legislature Closed—Volunteering in Paris—Eugenie to Visit the Troops—The Departure of the Emperor—General War Notes.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning publishes a decree closing the sessions of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The *Journal* has several other official declarations, one touching the inviolability of the neutrality of the neighboring Powers, and another in regard to strengthening the fortifications of France. The number of volunteers already enrolled in France is 110,000. It is now tolerably certain that the Duke of PALIKAO will be Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Baltic. The Toulon fleet sailed today to reinforce that of Cherbourg. It is reported that the Empress has gone to Cherbourg to visit the fleet. Upon her return from Cherbourg, the Empress will visit the troops at Strasbourg and at Metz. It is now said that the Emperor will go to the front about Thursday next. The journals of Metz say that the French have taken forty prisoners thus far. The Emperor presided at the Council of Ministers yesterday. No report of a battle has yet been received; none is, indeed, expected for some days yet. The gradual evacuation of Rome has been decided upon.

The American Woman's Sanitary Commission in Paris—Last Year's Dispatches on the Hohenzollern Question to be Published—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, July 25—Evening.—The American ladies held another meeting yesterday to organize a Sanitary Commission. Mrs. BURLINGAME was chosen President, Mrs. EVANS, Vice-President; Mrs. L. L. WARD, Secretary, and Mrs. KOCH, Assistant Secretary. The following Committee was appointed: Mesdames Paul Forbes, Parnell, Bates, Cummings, Johnston, Livermore, Merrill and Crain, and Miles. Harwood and Benton. The bureau of the new commission is at No. 15 Rue de la Paix....The French Government promises to publish the dispatch of Count BENEDETTI, reporting in detail the circumstances of the nomination of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN for the Spanish throne last year, and the disavowal of the same by the Prussian King and his Ministers.... Information from various sources strengthens the impression that the Prussians will retire to the Rhine. No restriction has been placed by the Government on telegraphic correspondence, with the single exception that the transmission of dispatches in cypher is prohibited. The Emperor has proposed to adhere to the stipulations of the Geneva Conference for the mitigation of the horrors of war. Prussia has not yet concurred. Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ has made the *Surveillante* his flag-ship. Each regiment of infantry is supplied with 330,000 cartridges. Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS has been placed in command of Paris. Troops are going into garrison in the fortifications of Paris.

Our European Squadron to be Strengthened—Neither France or Prussia to be Allowed to Purchase Vessels or War Materials Here—Dispatch from Minister Washburne.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Four or five vessels will be added to our European Squadron, with a view of protection to the American vessels during the war between Prussia and France. Although the Congressional appropriation was strictly confined to a peace establishment, the Navy Department will, to the fullest extent of its means, fit out vessels for sea in behalf of our commercial marine. Neither France or Prussia will be permitted to purchase vessels or war like supplies in this country. The following was received here this afternoon, at 2¾ P. M.

[By Cable.]

To Hamilton Fish, Washington:

Official notice is given that France, in the present war, adheres to the declaration of Paris, as well as in regard to the United States, or other powers; especially Prussian property in American bottoms is respected, unless it is contraband, and American property is respected in Prussian bottoms.

(Signed,) WASHBURNE, Paris.

A French Agent in Canada—Recruiting Office Open in Montreal.

TORONTO, Canada, July 25.—The Montreal correspondent of the *Globe* says a gentleman who arrived lately from France took an office in St. James-street, and has within the last few days been actively recruiting for the French Army. The recruits have their passage paid to Europe, where they are promised a bounty. Most of the recruits so far have been Irishmen. The recruiting officer seems to have means, as he opened credit with one of the banks to the amount of $50,000.

The Feeling in Ireland on the War—Sympathy for France—The Franco-Spanish Treaty.

DUBLIN, July 25.—The sympathy of Ireland is almost unanimously with France. Large meetings were held at Dublin, Cork, and elsewhere in Ireland yesterday. Strong Gallican resolutions were adopted.

LONDON, July 25.—The meeting at Galway to sympathize with the French, which was announced for yesterday, proved a failure. Only three hundred people were present.

MADRID, July 25.—The existence of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between Spain and France, is denied by the Ministerial organs, but reasserted by the other journals nevertheless.

FLORENCE, July 25.—The Italian Chambers have passed the law authorizing the negotiation of a loan of 6,000,000 lire.

Meeting of Germans at Washington—Resolutions Adopted.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held to-night, at Lincoln Hall. The American flag was displayed on the right and the North German on the left of the platform. Speeches were made by Messrs. EBERLE, POESEHE, KLUEKUHN, SHADE, and others. The Washington Saengerbund sang several patriotic German airs. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First—The war commenced by France against Germany under most frivolous pretexts is a crime against the humanity of our century and unworthy of a civilized nation.

Second—All our sympathies in this war are with our fatherland, not on the ground alone that it is the country of our birth and extraction, but because we see in Germany the champion of liberty and humanity against an infamous tyrant and misguided people.

Third—We intend to give to these our sympathies and expressions in such a manner as is lawful for citizens of a neutral country.

Fourth—We see with sincere pleasure the general sympathy felt by our American-born fellow-citizens for Germany in this momentous struggle, and we recognize in this sympathy a new bond for that friendship which so firmly unites our old and our new fatherland.

Fifth—As citizens of the United States, we expect confidently that our Government will assume a position toward Germany, struggling for her honor and her liberty, which friendship may dictate, and which yields all that support which a neutral Power is able to give.

Sixth—We have full and firm confidence in the unity of the German people, in the courage of the German Army, and in the wisdom of the German leaders, who will bring Germany out of the struggle greater and more powerful than she ever was before.

Seventh—Copies of these resolutions shall be sent to the German Congress and the Secretary of State of the United States.

Measures were taken to obtain a subscription for the aid of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the war.

German Volunteering in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—More than 600 Germans have handed their names to Consul CLAUSENIUS, of the North German Confederation, signifying their wish to be sent to Germany to join the army.

French Sympathy in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The French subscriptions for the sufferers of that nation in the European war now reach $6,000, and are increasing rapidly.

The Germans in Canada Moving.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 25.—The German citizens of this city intend soon to hold a meeting to express their sympathy with Prussia, and to contribute funds for the relief of the wounded. A number of recruits are reported to have left for the Prussian army via New-York.

Immense German Meeting in Buffalo—Committees Appointed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—An immense meeting of Germans was held to-night at Saengerbund Hall to sympathise with Prussia in the coming war. THEODORE STORER presided. Enthusiastic and eloquent speeches were made by Dr. F. C. BRUNK, Dr. H. G. KUHNE, Dr. STOECK and GEORGE BULEY. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the feeling of the German citizens of this city, and to receive subscriptions for a relief fund.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT HERE

Large Assemblage of Frenchmen Last Night at Delmonico's—The French of New-York Out in Force—Fervid Speeches and Great Enthusiasm—Singing of the Marseillaise—A Stirring Scene.

The call for a meeting of French residents of this City, to practically give expression to their sympathy with their country in her present contest with Prussia, met last night with a response characteristically French. In point of numbers (considering the small number of French in this City) fervid enthusiasm, unanimity on the question which called them together, and the practical carrying into effect of the object of the meeting, the gathering at Delmonico's last evening was certainly something of which Frenchmen may feel justly proud.

Long before 8 o'clock numbers of Frenchmen had congregated in little groups around Delmonico's, while other groups were engaged in animated conversation in the *salons* of that establishment.

The France of New-York had turned out in all its force, intelligence and enthusiasm. But one feeling seemed to pervade all, but one subject was spoken of—France and her glory. The dignity of their country, and the duty of her children in maintaining the proud supremacy of "the great nation," was the theme of nearly every tongue. Toward Prussia there were no very hard words used. Her pretensions were spoken of derisively, and the audience in and around Delmonico's, last night, seemed thoroughly satisfied of the ability of their country to humble her. The crowd outside was more demonstrative than those who were waiting and conversing quietly within until the meeting should begin. It was evident from the disfavor with which the name of NAPOLEON was received by many that a large number of those present were French Republicans. These, however, were not less enthusiastically earnest in their applause of the war against Prussia than some of their compatriots, who were disposed to think that NAPOLEON, in this Prussian imbroglio, had shown himself worthy of the confidence of a nation so susceptible of its glory.

By 8 o'clock the hall in Delmonico's appropriated to the meeting was crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience remarkable for respectability and intelligence, no less than for the fiercely earnest enthusiasm which lighted up every face and vibrated in the voice of every speaker. Among those present were recognizable the leading French residents of New-York: Messrs. Duchochois, Flamant, Barron, Chanvier, De Comeau, Fortwengler, Renaud, Brugière, Vetable, père, Vetable, fils, Gerdy, Lassalle, Caylus, D'Ouville, Parisot, De Gauger, Strauss, Dr. Mouraille, Lauzan, Mary, Poissonier, Gentil, Mayer Alles, and others.

MONS. PARISOT proposed to the meeting the election of a Chairman. Mons. GERDY was chosen with acclamation. On taking the chair he said the first business of the meeting would be to elect a Secretary. Mons. PARISOT was chosen to fill that office.

SPEECH OF M. GERDY.

Mons. GERDY, a man of fine presence, then addressed the assemblage. He said:

COMPATRIOTS: It is the rule when one is chosen Chairman of a meeting to say something in reference to the object for which the meeting has been called together. In this case, then, I have to tell you that the subject is war—war, which is such a frightful calamity to the human race. There are, nevertheless, times when the only appeal left to an honorable nation is the appeal to arms. That is the case now. France has taken up arms in defense of her rights and her honor, and we are assembled here to-night because we are Frenchmen. [Tremendous cheering.] We are most of us Republicans, but we are here because France to us is always France, and can never cease to be our beloved mother. [Vociferous cheers, and loud cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Armée Francais!" The cheers were deafening, and lasted several minutes.] Prussia not only wants to swallow up Germany, she wants to dismember France. She dares to assert her claims to Alsace and Lorraine, forgetting that the people of those provinces, so intensely French, rose in by-gone days *en masse* and hurled the Brunswickers beyond the French frontiers. (Enthusiastic cries of "Vive la France") We are here in the United States, but we are ever the children of France, and our minds ever turn with fond affection toward her. I now conclude my brief remarks, and await a proposition from some of those present to open a subscription for the widows and orphans of the heroes who shall be slain in the national cause.

AN IRISHMAN ON THE SCENE—IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM AND MUCH UPROAR.

Mr. GERDY having finished speaking, a gentleman named DAVID J. TWOHEY was announced as desirous of making some remarks. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I'm an Irishman. [Loud cheers.] For twenty years I have lived in New-York, and have, during all that time, mixed very little in politics. But like many thousands of my countrymen, I felt that a time had come when Irishmen ought to speak out on this subject of the war between France and Prussia. The Irish, both here and elsewhere, have been waiting to see you make a demonstration for France, as the Germans have done for Prussia. This is called a war between the Saxon and the Celtic races. If so, we accept the challenge. [Tremendous cheers.] At this point a drunken individual created much disturbance by frequently interrupting and hissing the speaker. The noisy intruder paid no heed to the appeals and animadversions of the Frenchmen around him, being evidently ignorant of their language. After much uproar, he was ejected unceremoniously from the room. Mr. TWOHEY continued, but the length of his remarks, which being in English, were little understood by the majority of those present, and caused considerable commotion and several expressions of dissatisfaction. He went on saying, we are with you with men and money. [Loud cheers.] The Germans propose to send men over; we will do the same. [Tremendous cheers and vociferous cries of Vive l'Irlande!] If the United States Government connives at the sending of assistance from these shores for Prussia, we will send a million of men if necessary to fight for France. [Loud cheers.]

MR. STRAUSS' REMARKS.

Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS, who seemed to be unpopular with many of those present, and who could hardly obtain a hearing, reminded the audience in a few eloquent remarks that this was a time for charity, and whatever might be the political differences of Frenchmen in regard to party, the true patriotism for this occasion was charity. [Cheers.] The meeting had been called to raise funds to aid the wounded and the widows and orphans of those soldiers of France who should fall in the present conflict. [Cheers.] We ought to forget political differences here and maintain the dignity of Frenchmen.

Mr. FORTWENGLER was loudly called for, and coming forward, spoke as follows, his remarks being frequently cheered:

MR. FORTWENGLER'S SPEECH.

The children of beautiful France, scattered over the world, have no need of drums nor of heavy purses to awaken their patriotism, for the love of country is always in their hearts. We are here this evening, not to make political speeches. We leave that to the diplomats and to the journalists—it is their business. Our intention is not either that of killing the least little Prussian that finds himself on the other side of the Rhine—the Chassepots are not yet sufficiently perfected. For the rest, the French soldiers will take care of that. We do not wish either to send munitions of war nor sustenance to our armies. France will take care of that—she is well able to pay for her glory. If the struggle of giants which is on the point of being begun, has agitated all hearts, we accept as a sad necessity which must arrive sooner or later. But the first fire of enthusiasm passed away, let us turn our eyes to the other side of the ocean. We shall see our brothers, our friends, all the youth of France depart for the frontier to defend the honor of our country. Our fathers, our mothers, our sisters await in vain the return of many whom they will never see again. Let us admire these noble women who by devotion and by Christian charity prepare themselves to follow our armies to bear aid to the wounded and consolation of an absent mother to dying soldiers. It is to these noble hearts we ought to furnish the means of fulfilling their mission with efficacy, by sending them the utmost possible aid. Therefore let each man give his mite, and be it large or small the merit is the same. Our sympathies are with our dear country which our good wishes follow to the battle-field.

The formation of a Subscription Committee was next begun, and was made remarkably lively at one time by the demand of a large part of the assemblage that one Irishman should be placed on the Committee. The President, on the request of many of those present, decided that it was eminently fitting that, while they felt every gratitude for Irish sympathy, this Committee should consist entirely of Frenchmen. The propriety of this decision was acceded to. The following committee of twenty was chosen: Messrs. Caylus, Meunier, Vatable, pere, Vatable, fils, Lassalee, Thoron, Duchochois, Gerdy, Provot, Joseph Blum, L. Delmonico, J. Strauss, G. Paresot, Thibault, F. Fortwangler, D'Ouville, Jules Raynal, St. Gaudeus, Dr. J. Mouraille and Leon Coudert.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. DELMONICO for the free use of the room.

Some uproar being caused among those in the lower part of the room in reference to political opinions, Mr. LASALLE rose and said that here all is France; here there should be no party—no Orleanist, no Republican, no Imperialist; all are French. [Tremendous cheers.] Let us have no discussion. Open your purses. [Loud cries of "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive l'Armée Française!*"]

Mr. FORTWANGLER stood upon a chair and began the singing of the "Marseillaise." The effect was electrical, and this thrilling song, which in the warlike days following the first French revolution oft inspired the heroes of the Netherlands and the Rhine to deathless deeds, transformed that already enthusiastic assemblage into the very personification of fervid patriotism. One need only have witnessed the scene to realize the vivid pictures the pen of HUGO has drawn of the scenes of the barricades, where, singing the "Marseillaise," citizens fought and died with more than the heroism of veterans.

The subscription last evening reached nearly $1,000, a large sum considering the relative numbers of the French and German residents of this City.

Mass Meeting in Brooklyn—Organization of a German Patriotic Aid Society—Addresses by Gen. Sigel and Others.

A large mass meeting was held by the Germans of Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn Garden, a public hall near the City Hall, in that city, last evening. The hall was nicely decorated with American and German flags, and the proceedings were enlivened by a band of music. Mr. A. KURTH having called the meeting to order, the following officers were elected: Dr. R. BARTHELMESS, President; Messrs. F. A. Schroeder, H. Haas, R. Kamecke, Gen. Louis Burger, Col. C. Urban, G. Kinkel, John C. Koch, W. Kutruff, W. G. Taaks, Paul K. Weigel, H. Everding, Theo. Junke, H. Mathias, O. Witte, A. Kurth, H. Reitzhaupt, Ch. Schurig, John G. Reither, Chr. Schmidt, Joseph Braun, Vice-Presidents; and Messrs. Dr. H. Medler, W. Erdmann, A. Mayer, M. Arming, G. Schimmel, J. Lehrenkauss, Secretaries. After a few words of thanks by the President, Mr. Schimmel read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The impending French-German war has been forced upon Germany by NAPOLEON III. in order to promote his own personal interests, to prevent the union of the German States and to conquer German territory;

Whereas, By such an arrogance the most sacred feelings and dearest interests of the German nation are most offensively hurt;

Whereas, A lasting peace cannot be procured to Europe but by overthrowing the Napoleon dynasty;

Whereas, In the impending war the righteous cause of Germany demands the active enthusiasm of all the Germans on the whole globe, and calls forth the warmest sympathies for the old fatherland; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That the Germans of Brooklyn constitute a "German Patriotic Society" for supporting both the wounded German soldiers and the widows and orphans of killed German soldiers.

Second—That the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of this mass meeting constitute the Executive Committee of said Society, and are empowered to take such measures as are necessary for securing the object mentioned above.

Third—That said Executive Committee is directed to cause, for said purpose, collections of money to be made, the result thereof to be published;

Fourth—That these resolutions shall be telegraphed to King WILLIAM I., "The Protector of Germany."

Several addresses were delivered, of which that of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, of this City, was the principal one. He said that the dimensions of the impending war would be tremendous, because the French and the Germans were the two most powerful nations on the European Continent. It was the duty of the Germans of this country to help their brethren beyond the ocean, in the way resolved upon by the meeting, as rapidly as possible. There could no worse crime be imagined than that of a man who, having been elected by a free people to administer their public affairs as Chief Magistrate, undertook to overthrow the Constitution of the country he had sworn to maintain. That crime had been committed by LOUIS NAPOLEON, who, as a perjurer, had become Emperor of France, by murderously, in the night-time, attacking the Legislature of France and dissolving it. For such a political and moral crime, there was no excuse. But that such a man could rule over France and give laws to her, was partly the fault of the French themselves. The Germans possessed a different character. Here the speaker gave some account of the deeds and achievements of the Germans in ancient and modern times. He then continued by saying that Germans would be met everywhere on the globe where civilization was found. The Germans were an educated and freedom-loving people. The present war was an entirely frivolous one on the part of NAPOLEON, but it was necessary that Germany come out of it as a great and free country. Only if this were the case would the Germans in this country be respected as they deserved to be, and not until then. The news telegraphed by the cable, that NAPOLEON intended to proclaim the republic in Europe, was nothing but a *canard*. A man who by perjury had destroyed a republic would not be joined by men like VICTOR HUGO, GARIBALDI and MAZZINI for the introduction of a republican form of government. NAPOLEON was fighting only for the maintenance of his own power and for securing the throne to his son, not for the interest of the French people. The Germans, by acting unitedly, would become free. The speech was received with enthusiastic applause. Addresses were also made by the President of the meeting and by Mr. A. KLAMMROTH and Dr. H. VON HOLST, both of this City.

An Interesting Scene at the German Consul's—Prussians Anxious to Go Home and Fight—The Gold Market Dull.

There is a painful lull in the war news. The French and Prussian armies have been, if rumors are to be believed, facing each other on the banks of the Rhine, almost within biscuit-throwing distance, ever since the first blustering dispatch, and the parties in this country who have been hoping to make some money out of the war, are becoming disgusted. Gold has ceased to be affected by telegrams from the scene of war in Europe, and now dances a minuet, or stubbornly stands like a wall flower, as the Paris Bourse or the London Stock Exchange dictates United States bonds, and seem to have more influence upon the price of gold than the threatened severance of the bonds of friendship between France and Prussia. Neither the French nor German residents here profess to account for the delay in colliding, but each declares with emphasis that when the armies meet then will come the tug of war, and there will be warm work. If it is warmer there than it is here, the poor soldiers are to be pitied.

SCENE AT THE NORTH-GERMAN CONSULATE.

The offices of the Consul-General of the North-German Confederation presented a lively, if not a lovely scene, yesterday. The offices are "two-pair back," which, translated, means in the second-floor back rooms. The stairs leading thereto are narrow, and the passages have but little "breadth of beam." All along these passages, and all the way down these stairs, and for a considerable distance into the street, were Prussians, all crowding into the ante-room of the Consul, and one by one talking with the "Keeper of the Rolls" through a little hole in a little window. The ante-room is small, but it was full—of men and of smoke—for each Dutchman carried his "gun," (pipe,) which was loaded, and as he sucked at it continually the smoke soon became stifling. Outside the smoke was almost thick enough to cut with a knife, and the flavor was very much like the hold of an emigrant ship on arrival. The Consul-General and the Vice-Consul were compelled to lock themselves in their respective rooms and receive communications from visitors through the key-hole—or a crack in the door. They were prisoners, and dared not stir hence, fearing to be overwhelmed with entreaties from the mass without who "wanted to go home" to fight for faderland. One by one disappointed Dutchman backed out from the presence of the man at the little hole in the little window and went away sorrowful. By and by those who were fatigued with standing and supporting the wall, converted themselves into solid, perspiring, smoking squares by propping their backs against the wall and the seats, and the remainder of their pantaloons upon the floor. There they waited with sublime patience until their turn should come to turn over, get up and sprechen Deutche at the man at the little hole in the little window.

The cause of all this commotion was a paragraph which had been inserted in one of the morning papers, to the effect that "the Prussian Government had issued circulars to all the Consuls of North Germany in foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage to faderland and furnishing them with such articles as might be necessary." If the paragraph had stopped here the simple truth would have been told and nothing more. But the paragraph went on to say: "They are also empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany." This was the last straw which broke the camel's back. This was the little joke which sent all these enthusiastic Dutchmen to the front—window of the "two pair back" room of the German Consuls. Volunteer for faderland! Of course they would; and, forsaking their lager kegs and pretzels, this small army of *strong* men described above, forthwith rushed to the German Consuls and demanded to be sent home.

The man at the little window explained in the purest, most unmistakable German that it was all a mistake—a lie. That those among his auditors who owed military service to faderland—that is, who had emigrated to this county before they were of age, and who had not become citizens of the greatest republic the world ever saw—would have their passage money paid to return home. But Prussia had not called for volunteers, and the Consul had no instructions in regard to them. What a cruel disappointment! There was no help for it, however, and out of the hundreds of men who had assembled, only a few belonged to the prescribed class, and these were enrolled for return home by the first vessel. But how are they to get home?

The German lines of steam-ships run no longer. There is a French fleet on the lookout for all belligerent vessels carrying contraband of war; and if these men are not belligerent, what is? The question of how these patriotic Dutchmen are to get where they can be of any service to fatherland is a difficult one to answer. Still, some means may be adopted as soon as the Consul receives instructions. Gen. SIGEL called at the Consulate yesterday, and remarked that there were 20,000 Germans who could be enrolled to "fight mit SIGEL fur faderland" if they could be provided for.

AT THE FRENCH CONSUL'S.

In Bowling-green, within a stone's throw of where the fountain plays so majestically—wasting gallons of water which would be serviceable in abluting poor reeking, suffering humanity in the slums—in a three pair back room presides the French Consul. His apartments were not thronged yesterday, nor have they been on any day since the paper pellet was fired by the hand of BENEDETTI at the head of FREDERICK WILLIAM, in the garden, by the medicated fountain. The Consul had no instructions. Those who wished to return to France could do so, but—here a significant shrug of the shoulders intimated—"it is none of my business."

This then is the summation. The Germans would go if they could; the French could go if they would. Volunteers of neither nationality will have a helping hand extended them to lift them over the fathomless abyss which flows between them and their country. It was suggested by a gentleman who was an observer at the German Consulate, yesterday, that if those societies in the West who had been passing resolutions of encouragement to BISMARCK would put their resolves into practical shape, they might provide measures for rendering material aid to the faderland, and send these enthusiastic patriots home. "But," he remarked, "it is a great deal cheaper to resolve than to draw against a bank account."

THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

The gold market was dull yesterday. The fluctuations ranged from 120⅝ to 121¼, and the operators were not very busy at any period of the day. There were few telegrams flying about, either genuine or bogus.

DRAFTS FOR EUROPE.

Several of the German bankers have received instructions by Cable from their correspondents on the Continent, directing them not to send any more money, for the purpose of covering drafts payable by bankers in the commercial cities of the Continent, to bankers in England, as London drafts had fallen below par on the Continent.

Surgeons for the German Army.

Dr. A. JACOBI and Dr. E. KRACKSWIZER, two German physicians of this City, have published the following card:

"Physicians who know how to speak German can join the German Army as assistant surgeons, and the undersigned are authorized to decide about the ability of applicants. The passage from New-York to the place of destination will be paid by the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society."

New-York German Patriotic Aid Society.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City held a meeting, last night, at the hall of the Liederkranz, the President, Gov. SALOMON, in the chair. The Committee of Correspondence was instructed to communicate to the Societies of other cities the provisions made by the New-York Society for sending over German physicians to the German army, and to suggest the propriety of making similar provisions elsewhere. The same Committee was also authorized to issue a circular to all similar societies, proposing a national convention of German patriotic aid societies, to be held at Chicago. This convention is to discuss the propriety of uniting all the societies into one national organization. The Society also elected two Secretaries—Dr. VON HOLST and Mr. PETRASCH. It will be one of the chief duties of one of the Secretaries to visit other cities and towns to confer with similar societies, and aid in establishment of new ones. After the close of the meeting of the Executive Committee, Gov. SALOMON opened the first meeting of the General Committee. This organization, according to a resolution adopted at the mass-meeting at Steinway Hall, is to consist of one delegate of every German Society of New-York and the neighborhood. Mr. WESENDOUCH, President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, was elected Provisional President. A number of delegates presented their certificates. A resolution was adopted that all the members of the Executive Committee, as well as those of the Committee of Arrangements, be declared members of the General Committee. Different views were then expressed as regards the relation between the Executive and the General Committee, which was finally harmonized by the unanimous adoption of a resolution to instruct the Executive Committee to propose, on Monday next, to the German Committee a new plan of organization, having special regard to the proper organization of the several wards.

Meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association—Resolutions Sympathizing with Prussia.

A regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the Wigwam, Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the President, Mr. GEORGE P. BRADFORD, in the chair.

After the disposal of the ordinary business, the Secretary, Mr. D. B. MELLISH, drew attention to the present position of France and Prussia, and remarked that in his opinion it was the duty of the Association to express sympathy with the German cause. He was aware, that in ordinary cases, it was not justifiable for a political association such as this to interfere in European politics, but this was an exceptional instance, and when, on the one hand, they found war waged for the support of dynasty and personal power, and, on the other, a nation struggling for its nationality, it was not only a matter of policy, but of principle, to tender their sympathetic aid to the cause of right. This course became doubly proper in view of the attitude these Powers assumed toward their own country in her recent struggle against rebellion, when France urged England to a recognition of the Confederacy, and Prussia sympathized with the North, while her citizens maintained its cause on many a well-contested field. He concluded by proposing the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted amid great applause:

Whereas, The Republican Party stands the exponent of American nationality, and cannot but sympathize with the struggle of any people to preserve their national integrity; and

Whereas, In our late struggle for national liberty the heart of the German people was with us, while the French Emperor was not unwilling to take advantage of our misfortunes to accomplish his designs of conquest and empire on the American Continent; and

Whereas, The American people cannot afford to be indifferent to a war waged on the one hand for the establishment of a dynasty, and on the other hand for nationality; therefore, as Republicans, we do hereby

Resolve, That as between the aggressive dynastic war waged on the part of the French Emperor, and the defensive war waged on the part of Prussia, our sympathies are with the German people.

In response to the Chair, Mr. MORRIS ELLINGER, the only German present, expressed his gratitude for their expressions of sympathy with the cause of fatherland, and remarked that the result of the struggle would show the German people were not unworthy of the kindly interest felt in their cause by the whole people of the United States.

French and German Sympathies in This City.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, one of the French dailies of this City, in its yesterday's issue says:

"Our readers will also do well not to be affected too much by the comments of the majority of our American fellow-citizens. As we have stated before, the German element forms an important part of the population, while the French are only an imperceptible minority—15,000 against 250,000 in New-York. The two classes are not of the same political value, and if one of the two is to be sacrificed it must, of course, be the less important. No hesitation would be possible.

An Absurd Story Officially Denied.

The following letter from the Consul-General of the North German Union in this City explains itself:

NEW YORK, July 25, 1870.

A dispatch in this morning's papers, purporting to come from Berlin, states that the North German Government has issued circulars to all the Consuls of North Germany in foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage, and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary. Also, that they are empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany. I beg to say that no such order has been received at this office, nor is likely to be issued. All those who are under obligation to report for military duty have to do so by their own means, when public notice has been given of mobilization of the army. No such notification has as yet reached here. Those who have come hither under a misapprehension, and are without means, may be supported by this Consulate. Under no circumstances, however, will the latter be converted into a recruiting-office. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHANNES ROESING,
Consul-General of the North German Union.

THE COMING YACHTS.

No Signs of the Dauntless or of the Cambria Yet—Listless Waiting off Sandy Hook—The Yachts in the Lower Bay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AT SEA, OUTSIDE OF SANDY HOOK,
Monday, July 25, 1870.

Old Father Neptune has not yet given me the glad opportunity of announcing the safe arrival of the two ocean yachts, whose adventurous owners left Kinsale Head, off Queenstown Ireland on the 4th inst. for the port of New-York, for the purpose of testing the sailing qualities of their respective vessels. Today is the twenty-first of their voyage out, but there are no indications that it will afford the pleasure of witnessing their appearance off the Light-ship, six miles beyond Sandy Hook, the terminus of the race. As the days increase in number and lengthen out, the faith of landsmen becomes stronger, that the old salts and pilots in this vicinity, who know almost to a certainty when to look for in-bound foreign ships, were nearly right when they asserted that there was no chance of the *Dauntless* and the *Cambria* sailing here inside of twenty-five days, provided there was no improvement in the winds. Some few expressed their belief that the yachts would not be signalled here before the 1st of August. It appears from accounts brought by vessels which have already come in, that they met with extremely light westerly winds, and that they encountered very strong head winds. The time in which Capt. SAMUELS promised to run the *Dauntless* ended yesterday, and his failure to accomplish it is regarded as excellent proof that the weather must have been unusually poor to have caused so good a navigator to belie his word. For the past two days the waters around the Hook have presented an animated scene, being studded with handsome pleasure yachts, with large parties of ladies and gentlemen on board, Several of them started for the general rendevous at the Horseshoe this afternoon, and stood out in the direction of the Light-ship. Three or four of heavy draught sailed several miles out to sea, and glasses were brought into requisition in the hope of discerning the ocean yachts. About half a score of newspaper writers have congregated at the Hook for the purpose of chronicling the arrival of the yachts. They are all very energetic in their arrangements for getting the news exclusively for their own journals, but seem quite dismayed at the prospect of being compelled to make a lengthy stay, and take up with the meager accommodations at the Hook. Your correspondent, in company with Mr. THOMAS JEROME, brother of Messrs. JEROME, the guests of Mr. BENNETT on the *Dauntless*, found hospitable treatment on board of the station pilot-boat *Nettle*, thanks to Messrs. WM. WOOD and JOHN ROONEY, the pilots. The sun poured down its rays in great intensity today, and caused considerable discomfort. It became nearly intolerable on the water at one time, the wind being entirely still and no shady retreat at hand for the common sufferers to escape to. The steamer *City of Paris*, which took her departure from Liverpool on the 14th inst., passed us this afternoon, en route for the City.

She stopped to take Mr. ROONEY, the Pilot, on board, and inquiries were then made of her officers to know if they had received any intelligence of the yachts during their trip. They replied in the negative. An impression prevails here at the present time of writing that the *Dauntless* will heave in sight to-night.

A pilot who left the City this P. M., has just arrived on board our boat, and makes the announcement that the New-York evening papers reported the *Dauntless* as having been seen at the Light-ship. Of course the report is a canard.

C. M.

LONG BRANCH, July 25.—Great excitement prevails here over the ocean yacht race. The *Dauntless*, having taken the southern passage, will pass here on her homeward tack. A large number of yachts are cruising off here, waiting for her arrival. The shore is lined continually with people, who, with glasses in their hands, observe every vessel that comes in sight.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The New French Minister to Washington—Rochefort's Journal—The Alabama Claims in the British Parliament—Another Colliery Explosion in England.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Journal Officiel*, this morning, contains a decree nominating the Viscount J. DE TREILHARD, at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, as French Minister to Washington, vice M. PREVOST PARADOL, deceased.

PARIS, July 25.—HENRI ROCHEFORT'S journal, the *Marseillaise*, appeared again today. It had an article announcing the cessation of the publication of the *Marseillaise* on account of the measures recently taken by the Government against the Press....The Archbishop of Paris returned from Rome yesterday, and was received by the Emperor and the Empress.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. MCCULLOUGH TORRENS has given notice in Parliament that he will ask for the production of correspondence containing the refusal of Lord CLARENDON to reopen the Alabama negotiations....An explosion occurred in a colliery at Kersley, yesterday. One or two persons were killed, and a number injured.

Last Night's Work in the English Parliament—General Items.

LONDON, July 25.—The House of Commons, to-night, rejected a proposal to abolish the sinecure of Lord Privy Seal. The House of Lords considered the Education bill and the Irish Land bill. The amendments made to the latter by the House of Commons were not concurred in... Rev. Mr. MOFFATT, the celebrated African missionary, has arrived here from the Cape of Good Hope....The prospects of the harvest in England improve daily.

CHINA.

The Pekin Massacre to be Avenged—A General Movement on Foot—War Inevitable.

HONG KONG, July 17, via POINTE DE GALLE and BOMBAY.—The British gun-boats *Opossum* and *Dwarf* have gone to Tientsin, the port of Pekin, to demand satisfaction for the recent outrage on the foreigners. The foreign residents at Shanghai have been called on to volunteer for an expedition which has the same destination, and the French will send a naval and military force from Saigon. War is inevitable.

CUBA.

Reported Assassination of a Cuban General—The Rebellion—Important Capture of Guerrillas.

HAVANA, July 25.—It is reported that the Cuban General CORNELIO PORRO has been assassinated by his men, who had heard that he intended to surrender to the Spaniards. The Cuban chiefs FORTUN, CASTELLANOS and FRERE, recently visited Gen. CARO'S camp, it is supposed, to surrender themselves. But they did not find the General, who had left for Mananagua at the head of 3,000 men, and withdrew. The *gendarmes* have captured eleven men belonging to CARLOS GARCIA'S band of brigands, who have committed robberies and outrages in the neighborhood of Bejucal. Seven were identified, and have been sentenced to death. Gen. GOYENECHE has arrived in Havana.

FIRES.

A Town in New-Hampshire Nearly Destroyed—Heavy Losses—Destructive Fires in this State—Incendiarism in Binghamton.

CONCORD, N. H., July 25.—A fire broke out in a tenement-house, in Colebrook, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, which, despite all endeavors to check it, spread until it burned nearly all the business portion of the town. The following are the losses by fire: V. F. Day, shoe-store and Post-office, $2,500; J. W. Savage, tailor, $1,000; H. Young, $2,000; A. S. Ustin, hardware and tin-shop, $7,500; E. C. Wilder, furniture, $400; N. Hobart, $400; John Hibbard, $400; Bracket, store, $600; C. Parson's house, store and stable, $12,000; J. E. Lombard, $700; G. S. Leavitt, marble works, $1,200; Hazen Bedell, house and barn, $3,000; J. D. & J. Little, house and carriage shop, $7,000; L. Parkhurst, store, $3,000; E. Bumford, furniture, $300; Crowford & Aldrich, store and goods, $8,000; E. Aldrich, library, $500; J. N. Dudley, library, $500; Town library, $500; Townbridge, $500; Mrs. Gamsay, millinery, $500; E. McAllister, two horses and furniture, $400; Corpen & Wentworth, traders, $1,500; Charles Colby, flour, corn, &c., $300; J. T. Tobey, jeweler, $1,500; William J. Oslyn & Sons, druggists, $8,000; S. Terrell, furniture, $400; M. T. Keyes, furniture, $300. The insurance is not known. Sixteen families were rendered homeless by the fire.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 25.—A fire broke out here this morning which destroyed three stores, causing a loss of $50,000. The property was insured for $30,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—NEWMAN'S wheelbarrow factory, at Milton Landing, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

LEWISTON, Me., July 25.—In Turner, a barn belonging to CHARLES H. & D. BARRELL, was struck by lightning and destroyed, together with a dwelling-house. Two horses were in the barn, one of which was killed by the lightning stroke, and the other burned to death. The loss is about $5,000, on which there is $1,400 insurance in Hartford, Conn. The barn of JOHN G. SWETT, at South Paris, was also destroyed by lightning.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., July 25.—An incendiary fire occurred in this city on Sunday morning. A barn and fine span of horses belonging to Col. W. DWIGHT were destroyed. The barn war valued at $2,500, and the horses at a similar sum. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of the incendiary or incendiaries.

Disastrous Fire in Boston—Heavy Losses—A Fireman Killed.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—About 6½ o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the upper story of the large granite building Nos. 110 and 112 Washington-street, owned by the Harvard College corporation, and occupied by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., book-sellers; Messrs. LIVERMORE & SHAW, importers of dry goods, and Messrs. LUNT & Co., steam job printers. The upper story, containing the paper stock, type and presses was completely destroyed, and great damage was done to other occupants by water. The amount of the loss and insurance is not yet ascertained. After the fire a man named WM. LEWIS, member of a hook and ladder company, fell from the fourth story through an open scuttle and was so badly injured that he died soon afterward.

A large and disastrous fire occurred at East Boston this afternoon, destroying the principal part of the Island Ward. Loss about $500,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—MOSES H. BENTLEY, a colored messenger of the House of Representatives, shot and instantly killed MALCOM CLAIBORN, a colored Representative from Burke County, this morning. The shooting grew out of a private quarrel. BENTLEY has been lodged in jail...The Legislative proceedings today were unimportant. An election this Fall is considered a foregone conclusion.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—Yesterday 150 Chinamen, on a plantation near the city, becoming dissatisfied, seized CUM WING, the Chinese contractor, and held him as hostage. He was released by the Metropolitan Police, and the ringleaders were arrested.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The steam-ship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool July 14, and Queenstown July 15, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings news which is fresher by two days than that brought by the *America*.

The distinguished African missionary and explorer, the father-in-law of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, says the London *Daily News*, July 13, has arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he sails in the *Norseman* for England. He is expected in London on the 24th of July.

The committee appointed to superintend the erection of the Peabody statue, says the London *Daily News*, July 13, have now closed their labors. The statue is placed upon the new granite pedestal, and the railing is completed. The inscription is "GEORGE PEABODY, 1867." The entire cost has been about £3,700.

An international conference of teachers is to take place at Brussels, on the 25th of September next. The subject of discussion will be "The Ideas of Peace, Benevolence, and Gentleness, Which Ought to Prevail in the Education of Youth." The Belgian papers name among the distinguished foreign orators who are to develop these ideas, "SIR RICHARD," of London.

The Roman correspondent of the *Temps*, states that Bishop KENRICK, of St. Louis, quitted Rome without having sought for or obtained leave from the Committee of Excuses, but not until he had launched a fervid written declaration against infallibility. It is also stated that the Bishop of Montpellier had preceeded him in his evasion, after casting into the Tiber a packet containing the whole of the *schemata* submitted to the Council.

The London *Daily News* of July 13 announces the death of HARRY CLASPER, the well-known oarsman, who died suddenly on the 12th inst., at Newcastle.

According to the "city article" of the London *Times*, July 13, "Surprise is expressed that at the present juncture the telegraphic advices from Madrid are not more frequent. There is instantaneous communication by the cable from Gibraltar to Falmouth, which has been opened during the past month, and with which the lines from Madrid are in connection; but the various Spanish correspondents seem to be scarcely aware of this, and they continue to send by the old route, which necessitates the passage of the messages through France, where it is believed they are often stopped."

In a case of death from starvation in Wales, under peculiar circumstances, the parents having pretended that their daughter had not eaten anything in two years, the Judge, in his charge, recited the facts of the case, and said the question was whether the parents, by neglecting to supply food, which was their duty, raised *prima facie* necessity to call upon them to meet the charge of causing the girl's death. The child was said to have lived two years without food, yet, when put to the test, she died in a week. The Grand Jury would scarcely doubt that the child had been fed regularly before watching. If fed by the parents, to which the presumption pointed, and if they believed that the parents afterward abstained or neglected to feed her during the watching, and to do that duty to the child which every man owed to human nature and to his country, then they must find a true bill for manslaughter, giving the parents an opportunity of justification.

A Madrid letter published in the *Liberté* recounts the death of an English sailor at Cadiz under very unfortunate circumstances. The man, who was named SAMUEL BROWN, a gunner on board the British corvette *Cruiser*, being prevented at night from returning to his ship by stormy weather then prevailing, applied to a Police officer to direct him to an inn where he could lodge. The officer could not understand him, and took him to the Police station; but BROWN insisted upon being allowed to depart. The chief officer and another seized him, and a struggle ensued, in the course of which the sailor received several wounds, which caused his death within a few minutes. A demand for an investigation was made to the authorities by the Captain of the *Cruiser* and by the British Consul.

The Governor of Jamaica, Sir JOHN P. GRANT, and the British Admiral at Bermuda, have, according to the London *Daily News* of July 14, just been the victims of a very costly hoax. It appears that Sir J. P. GRANT and the Admiral at Bermuda were informed by the authorities at British Honduras that upward of 400 Indians had marched upon Carosal and sacked the town, and that they had threatened to march upon Belize and burn down the place. When the Governor of Jamaica heard of these proceedings he at once dispatched Her Majesty's ship *Vestal*, with troops, artillery, rockets and other war material to Belize to render assistance, and the Admiral at Bermuda also hurried off Her Majesty's ship *Lapwing* for the same purpose. On the arrival of these vessels at Belize the whole affair turned out to be a hoax. It appears that some Indians had been into Carosal, stolen a black tea-pot, and decamped in triumph. This was all the sacking; but the expense of this little expedition from Jamaica and Bermuda will cost, it is said, the Treasury £5,000.

A Manchester telegram of July 13, to the London papers, gives the following particulars of another railroad accident, brief mention of which has been made in our cable dispatches. The collision occurred July 13, between a passenger train and some coal waggons at Milkstone, near Rochdale. The train left Manchester by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at 10¼, for Newcastle, and came upon two wagons of a coal train which was crossing the line at Milkstone Junction. The breaks had been put on, and the speed slackened, but the collision was so severe that four carriages out of seven in the passenger train were thrown off the line and much shattered. Several passengers were seriously injured, but none killed. The driver and stoker jumped off safely as the engine overturned. It is alleged that the danger signal at the junction was not put on in time. Most of the injured passengers mentioned were taken to hotels or the houses of friends for medical treatment.

A letter to the *Daily News* of July 13, signed by ELIZA DAVIS, and written from Tavistock House, Tavistock-square, says: "If it be worth while to contradict the statement made in the report of the sale of the late Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' effects, 'that when it is remembered that Mr. DICKENS left these works of art at Tavistock House as fixtures, and that the tenant succeeding him requested as a favor that they might be removed, as 'they were disagreeable to his wife,' their prices seem extraordinary,' I will furnish you with the facts. The transfer of Tavistock House to the present occupier was arranged simply by letters between the two contracting parties, and when Mr. DICKENS had signed the lease, he remarked that he had only one regret—that of parting with his friend STANFIELD's paintings. The purchaser replied that he had bought the house, and not the paintings, and that Mr. DICKENS was welcome to remove them. Mr. DICKENS thanked him, and offered to redecorate the room, which was declined. The observation that the pictures were 'disagreeable to his wife,' was not made, and the gentleman is well pleased at the result of the sale."

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following story, under the heading "A Brawl in Hyde Park:" "Two Majors in the army met at the same social gathering some time ago, and one of them let some champagne fall on a lady's dress. The other asserted that the act was willfully done, and subsequently forwarded a challenge to the offender. Having probably the fear of the law before his eyes, and believing firmly in his own innocence of the crime imputed, the gallant officer to whom the challenge was sent judiciously refused to accept it. The cheering information was then conveyed to him, on the part of the lady's champion, that he would be caned on the first opportunity which presented itself. Yesterday, it appears, the gentlemen concerned met in the park. One was armed with a stout stick, and the other with a similar weapon, made still more efficacious for its particular purpose by the insertion of a very perceptible quantity of lead. The fight continued until both the combatants were completely exhausted, when, with their usual alacrity, the Police arrived. The battle was over, and the duty of the active and intelligent officers resolved itself into the peaceful and charitable act of conveying the combatants, who were both 'bruised black and blue,' to the nearest hospital, where, it is almost needless to add, every attention was paid to the sufferers. The sequel of this story ought to record the opinion either of a Police Magistrate or of the higher military authority."

The special committee appointed by the Cotton Brokers' Association of Liverpool to consider the laws relating to business in cotton "to arrive," held a conference July 11 with a deputation appointed by the American and the East Indian and China Chambers of Commerce. It was stated by the Chairman of the Special Committee that the Committee was almost unanimously agreed with regard to the desirability of expunging the law by virtue of which in case of any irregularity a buyer has the power of canceling a contract, and proposed recommending a minor penalty. The members of the deputation suggested that two styles of contract should be introduced, one for legitimate sales of actual cotton, and another for "bear" operations, but as no two members could agree as to what was to be stigmatized as a "bear" operation, the suggestion did not meet with very general approval. It was also suggested by the members of the deputation that a deposit should be paid by both buyers and sellers of arrival cotton, especially in cases of long transaction. These suggestions the Brokers' Committee promised carefully to consider.

The thunder-storm of Saturday, July 9, in France, had a fatal result at Pesigneux. M. BEAUVAIS, the pavement contractor of the town, was taking his daughter, a young lady of seventeen, to school, when they were both struck by the electric fluid. M. BEAUVAIS had only a slight burn on one of his feet. But Mlle. BEAUVAIS was struck literally from head to foot; her hair was reduced to tinder, her face and body seamed, and her shoes split up into rags. She was carried home to the mother whom she had joyously kissed but a few minutes before, and died in the course of the day. A good many accidents from this storm in Paris and the neighborhood are recorded. At Fountenay-aux-Roses, where M. LEDRU ROLLIN lives, a walnut-tree, a hundred years old, six yards in circumference, belonging to M. GUANT, was cut through close to the ground by the lightning almost as neatly as it could have been by a saw.

ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

A Movement Toward the Completion of St. Paul's Cathedral after the Design of Sir Christopher Wren—Speeches of the Bishop of London and Mr. Gladstone.

From the London Times, July 14.

A large and influential meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor, to further the movement on foot for the completion of St. Paul's. A model of the choir representing the altar which it is proposed to set up at the east end was exhibited in one of the anterooms and attracted considerable attention. The design of the altar is in accordance with what is believed to be WREN's original idea as described by him in one of his last letters, when he said that the painting and gilding of the east end of the church over the Communion table was intended to serve only until such time as materials could be procured for a magnificent design of an altar, consisting of four pillars of the richest marble, supporting a canopy appropriately decorated. The four pillars as represented in the model are similar in design to the pillars in one of RAPHAEL's cartoons. The Lord Mayor opened the proceedings by stating they had met to inaugurate a national movement—the preservation of the greatest Protestant monument England possessed. None, he said, who entered St. Paul's could fail to be struck by its coldness, its want of finish, and even its want of cleanness, characteristics which did not at all correspond with the architect's original plan. The object for which the meeting had been called was to make a determined effort to alter this; London had made one or two nibbles at the work, but now it was resolved to complete it by a national movement.

REMARKS OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Bishop of London moved the first resolution, which set forth that the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, the noblest church erected in these later times, and the special boast of the Protestant Communion, having been left unfinished by its great architect, it was incumbent on all to aid in the completion of the work with such magnificence as the wealth and skill of the age could supply. Setting aside the few statues which had been placed in St. Paul's, some of them in very questionable taste, he said that nothing had been added to the ornamentation of the building, except the stains of time and the cobwebs of neglect. Unfortunately for WREN and his great work, he was in advance of his time; unfortunately, the period which followed his death exhibited no taste for architecture; and, unfortunately for St. Paul's, the revival of that trade was directed to the cultivation of the Gothic school. St. Paul's, too, had been neglected on the plea that little use was made of it. Occasionally, indeed, it was the scene of some great pageant. A Monarch had had chosen it as the place for returning thanks on his recovery from a long illness; a great naval commander had been borne to his last resting-place within its walls; and the burial of the greatest Captain of our day had been the occasion of another solemn ceremony within the cathedral; but until lately the building had come to be regarded as little more than a show place. This reproach had been swept away by the gathering of congregations, numbering five, and even seven thousand, who listened to the message from on High as it came from the lips of a MAGEE or a LIDDON. There was a story told of WREN that he was taken one day in the year during the latter part of his life and seated in the Cathedral, where one might imagine he figured to himself the finished building in all its beauty as he had conceived it, and would have carried it out could he have persuaded a grudging public to provide the means. They had met to fulfill this dream of a great and good man, to make St. Paul's the worthy memorial of him who planned it so far, and to give more point to the legend inscribed upon his tomb, "*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.*"

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who was received with loud cheers, said: I have to second the resolution, and I will take up my parable, if I may use the expression, with his reference to the remarkable inscription which has been placed upon the grave of a remarkable man—"*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.*" I wish to refer to the significance of that inscription. No doubt it does honor to the name of the great architect. Those who wish to know what he was, the reach of his genius, the purity of his taste, his perfect mastery of every detail connected with the noble art he professed, may well be invited to look at the dimensions and proportions of St. Paul's; but I am sorry to say that inscription has another significance not less pointed but far different in its effect. If you want to see the monument of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, look at the fabric of St. Paul's; but if you look at the state in which it remains, if you look at its cold, dark columns and its almost repulsive general condition, I ask you whether that inscription does not carry with it a burning reproach to Englishmen? St. Paul's was intended to be a national glory; it is the especial boast of our Communion; it is, I believe, beyond all question, the noblest church of modern times. I know of but one in that respect which can pretend to compete with it, and that is the Church of St. Peter's at Rome, the interior of which, at least, has been treated with the fullest justice by those who designed and carried it into execution; but I am sure those who have seen that church will perceive that when St. Paul's has had justice done it, it not only need not fear competition, but will, beyond all doubt or question, establish for itself that title which is given it in the appeal issued by the General Committee, and reveal itself as the noblest church of modern times. But while it is in intention the noblest church of modern times, in its unfinished and unseemly condition it is almost the least noble, and, so far from being the especial boast of our communion, it is a standing reproach and dishonor to those who belong to it. I know not whether there are many here who have chanced to read the controversy which arose a long time ago between a polemical writer of our communion and the great Cardinal WISEMAN, but the writer to whom I refer, a very zealous Protestant, undertook to bring a grievous reproach against the Church of the Pantheon at Rome, a church certainly remarkable on the whole for the mildness of what I may call its peculiarly Romish emblems. This writer, however, criticised these emblems on account of what he called their heathenish character, and Cardinal WISEMAN retorted upon him, I must say with a rejoinder that at least made my blood tingle and my cheeks blush. He said, "You talk to us of the emblems that appear in the Pantheon; but what are the emblems that appear in St. Paul's? For the worship of what deity is that noble temple erected? How often is it applied to the celebration of religious rites? What indications does it convey in the symbols that are found there of the character of the Christian Gospel? Look at the monuments with which its walls are occasionally studded; look at the emblems which are found about its monuments. There is little fear that you will be reproached with an exaggerated Christianity, or with idolizing those whose names are enrolled in the records of Gospel history. It is the drum, the trumpet and the cannon; it is every sign and symbol of civil and secular life, from which, and from which alone, you have selected the ornaments of your cathedral, while in every other respect it remains, except as to its noble fabric and proportions, perfectly tame, and incapable of expressing the purpose for which it was designed." I am not quoting the Cardinal's words, but I am giving the effect of what I remember to have read of his reply. In those days there was much to justify this reproach, and, as I recollect it in early life, its atmosphere was such that I really believe if sanitary commissions had been in fashion there would have been good reason why, for the preservation of the health of the subjects, they should have been forbidden to set their feet within St. Paul's. All that is changed. The ecclesiastical body connected with St. Paul's has shown that it is fully sensible of the dignity of its vocation. The services of St. Paul's are becoming more an object of deep interest; the Chapter of St. Paul's can challenge competition with any body of ecclesiastics in this or any other country, and the walls of St. Paul's resound with oratory worthy of any age. The appeal, therefore, is now effectually made to the city and country, and the question is whether that appeal will be heard. Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds is the amount which they have had the daring to regard as necessary for the full accomplishment of their wishes, and the full redemption of the credit of the country in connection with St. Paul's. Only let us recollect that in the seventeenth century, 250 years ago, not indeed at once, but on two occasions, almost precisely that very sum was found from the voluntary contributions of a city and a county which were then, in respect to wealth and resources, but Lilliputian in comparison with this of the present day. There are here some of the highest authorities in the monetary and financial world, and they will know that I tell the truth when I state that £100,000,000 is the lowest computation of the annual increment of the wealth of this country, and every five years £100,000,000 is added to the wealth of London. This is the fund upon which the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have been so daring as to make the demand of a quarter of a million. The demand has now gone forth upon the honor and the bounty of the community. If, however, it were ever needful that the temples of the Most High should rear themselves in the face of the community, adorned with all becoming honor, that necessity is especially incumbent upon the age, which seems to have had unlocked to it a thousand secrets for the creation of wealth, and which, busily engaged in that creation, and witnessing around it an accumulation of power which in every sense it brings is in greater danger from the moral effect of temporal prosperity than probably any preceding generation of mankind.

Speeches were also made by Mr. CROWFORD, M. P., Earl of CARNAVON, Mr. GATHORN HARDY, M. P., Mr. J. WALTER, M. P. A subscription list was then announced amounting to £29,155 sterlings.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Negotiations at Ems—A Curious Story About M. Benedetti's Dispatch From that City.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on Monday evening, July 11, says:

"The prolonged suspense is relieved by a really comic incident. The expectation of the French Government, confidently expressed on Saturday, that it would this day be able to state positively whether we are to have peace or war, was not realized, and you will have seen that the Duke DE GRAMMONT told the Corps Legislatif this afternoon that he had, as yet, 'nothing to say.' It seems that a long dispatch in cypher, sent by M. BENEDETTI from Ems, was received last night, and that the Emperor and his Ministers, after puzzling over it for two hours, could make out very little of the contents. There was in the dispatch (I have this fact from the editor of a Government journal) an extraordinary and inextricable jumble of politics and barrels of wine. The war papers openly accuse the Prussian Government of having purposely spoiled the dispatch, in order to gain time. Some attribute the mishap to derangement of the telegraphic wires caused by lightning. But another version, really not more unacceptable than many current canards, is that the King of Prussia, who—it is now an historical fact—asked M. BENEDETTI to dinner on Saturday, as a preliminary to business, so plied him with the choicest specimens of that treacherous Rhine wine, which, in this hot weather, slips down the throat like water, but is terribly heady, that the Ambassador, after leaving the presence, was not able to draw up his dispatch intelligibly. A dead set is now made against M. BENEDETTI, and he has, according to the latest news, sent in a formal complaint to his Government against recent articles of the *Constitutionnel*, running him down. The mess made of this important dispatch is extremely unlucky for him. The accident may, however, turn out well for the peace of the world.

Prussia Prepared—The Fortresses and Army of the Rhine.

From the Correspondence of the Gaulois.

EMS, Monday, July 11, 1870.

Prussia is prepared. Her fortresses are maintained with extreme attention to every necessary detail, and are on such a footing as might be looked for were they to be besieged tomorrow. The troops under arms could be put on the march at two hours' notice. Within eight days the reserves and those absent on leave might be in their places. The frontiers are studded with numerous bodies of troops. Coblentz alone has at present more than 5,000 men in its actual garrison. There is at Cologne, at Saar-Louis, at Treves and at Sarbruck from 10,000 to 12,000 men supplied with every munition of war down to a pontoon train. The railroads are protected by veritable fortifications, and each buttress of the casemated towers is fitted for the reception of cannon. The tracks are intersected by iron gates, perforated with loop-holes, and embrasures which can be formed into lines of defense in a single instant. The King of Prussia has summoned to a consultation the commandant of the Fortress of Mayence; Gen. GOLTZ, commanding the Eighth Division of the Cavalry of the Guard; Col. VON THILE, commanding at Frankfort-on-the-Main; Gen. Count STEINMETZ, commanding the First Army Corps of Pomerania at Konigsberg, one of the heroes of Sadowa; Count DONHA-SCHLOBETTEN, the Colonel-Marshal of the royal household, and the commandant of the Fortress of Coblentz. The First, Second and Sixth Army Corps have already, I am assured, received orders to march to the Rhine fortresses. The movement of these three corps will reinforce the Army of the Rhine to the extent of about 40,000 men, which will bring the effective strength of the first bodies of troops posted on this line of battle to 70,000 men.

The House of Hohenzollern—Its Origin and Progress—A Long History in Brief.

From L' Opinion Nationale, July 13.

The House of Hohenzollern, which, today, makes so much noise in Europe, and menaces all nations by its ambitious projects, is of Suabian origin. In leaving the town of Hechidgen, watered by a tributary of the Neckar, the traveler who directs his steps southward toward Berlingen, sees rising on his left a conical-shaped hill, on the summit of which is situated a castle of feudal proportions. That is the cradle of the house of Zollern, called Hohen or high Zoliern, on account of the elevation of the ancient manor. This castle, which gave its name to the royal house of Prussia, was built about the year 980, A. D. The petty nobles to whom it served as a residence, lived for a long time in obscurity, and became divided into three branches, that of Franconia, whence has issued the royal house of Prussia, and those of Hechingen and Sigmaringen, who remained stationary. The two latter have played but an insignificant rôle in history, but the line of Franconia learned early to appreciate the value of money, and FREDERICK VI. afterward FREDERICK I. conceived the happy idea of lending 100,000 florins to the Emperor SIGISMUND. That 100,000 florins was the origin of his greatness. SIGISMUND, being unable to repay them, yielded as collateral security to his creditor the Margravate of Brandenburg, till he should be able to discharge the debt. FREDERICK found some trouble in installing himself in the Marches, for the nobles of the district did not feel disposed to submit to this hypothetical superior. The KITGOWS, the BISMARKS, and others revolted, and at first came off conquerers. But FREDERICK was a man of ability. He learned that the Margrave of Thuringia was the possessor of a new weapon of war of marvelous power, called a cannon. He brought this to bear upon his adversaries, and, thanks to the cannon, terminated the struggle to his own advantage. Thus was Prussia born by the power of gold and cannon-balls. * * Despoiled of their possessions in consequence of the wars of NAPOLEON, the little princedoms of Hechingen and Sigmaringen lost their royal dignity, but having given their adhesion to the Confederation of the Rhine, they were reconstituted by NAPOLEON I., a proceeding which did not prevent them from turning against him in 1814. Having but scanty revenues and abundant debts, Hechingen and Sigmaringen decided upon resigning, in 1848, all their rights in favor of the King of Prussia, who, by a treaty concluded in 1850, agreed to pay the former branch an annual sum of 10,000 thalers, and the latter of 25,000 thalers. He felt his honor concerned in the possession of this little territory, containing 74,000 inhabitants, which gave him, besides, a footing in South Germany. Scarcely was he invested with his double Principality before he hastened to repair the manor of Zollern, to rebuild anew its Gothic fortifications, and to cause to be inscribed in letters of gold and azure, above the entrance door, this inscription: "Zollern, Nuremberg, Brandenburg united, built this Castle in 1458. The strong hand of Prussia raised me up. I am called the door of the Eagle—1851."

Above this proud gateway of the Eagle his Prussian Majesty caused a figure in relief to be erected, representing a fully-armed knight, with this motto: "*Vom Fels zum Meer*"—from the rock to the sea; that is to say, from Zollern to the Baltic, from Zollern to Trieste, on the Adriatic, being understood.

Reasons Why it was Offered to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern—Circular of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to Representatives Abroad.

The following is a translation of the dispatch which the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed to the representatives of Spain abroad, explaining to them the reasons which induced Marshal PRIM to offer the crown of Spain to Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern:

SIR: You know the important declarations which were made in the Cortes on the 11th of last June, by his Excellency, the President of the Council of Ministers. In explaining to the representatives of the Spanish nation the measures, up to that time fruitless, which had been taken with the object of finding a candidate for the throne—measures which they discussed in virtue of their undoubted sovereignty—the President of the Council explained to them that the Provisional Government, in the first place, then the executive power, and finally the Government of His Highness, the Regent, had honored him with unlimited confidence, authorizing him to undertake all the necessary measures and negotiations for the purpose of obtaining, in a question of such high importance, a satisfactory result. Furnished with these full powers Marshal PRIM had in the accomplishment of his difficult mission, besides his high political and personal reputation, the moral authority of the whole Government, the force which unity of opinion and of action give, and the guarantee of the most absolute reserve. It was permissable therefore, to hope, notwithstanding the unfortunate result of his first endeavors, he would be able to overcome all difficulty and succeed in proposing to his colleagues in the Government, and to the approbation of the Constituent Cortes, a candidate worthy of assuming the crown of Spain, and at the same time acceptable to all the members of the great liberal monarchical party. The Government had this confidence, which has not been deceived, and it now has the satisfaction of announcing to you, through me, that the Ministerial Council, held at La Granja on the 4th inst., under the Presidency of his Excellency the Regent, named the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN SIGMARINGEN as candidate for the throne of Spain. The entirely favorable conditions possessed by this Prince, and the favorable reception that his nomination has met with from the public opinion of the country, gave the Government the agreeable hope that its candidate will soon be named King by the Cortes with a great majority, and that thus will terminate the glorious constitutional period commenced in September, 1868. Yesterday, directly it was possible to throw off the reserve which prudence had hitherto counseled, I hasten to telegraph to you the resolution of the Government, and the dispositions it was immediately about to adopt in order to submit that resolution to the approbation of the Cortes, in strict conformity with the precepts of the Fundamental Code of the nation and the rules established by the law for the election of the monarch. While requesting you to communicate it to the Government of ——, I gave you some indications upon the true political signification of this event, which ought in no way to affect our relations with other Powers, notwithstanding the great influence it is destined to exert upon the future of the Spanish nation. The situation created by the revolution of September, which has changed in such a radical manner the political conditions of our country, was maintained without difficulty under a provisional form until the day when the Cortes voted the monarchical constitution of the country. But from that moment the provisional form was a danger, because it left without the powerful sanction of facts the idea which had been revealed as the aspiration of the Spanish people. If the Government found no means of realizing this idea, its enemies would naturally recover strength in the face of this provisional state of things, which left the door open to all sorts of extravagant hopes. A difficult situation was the result, which was only passed over, thanks to the constant efforts of the Government and the wisdom of the immense majority of the Spaniards. Worthy of admiration, without doubt, is the spectacle given to the whole world by our country, passing through a period of two years, in the midst of a tranquillity of which no example is to be found in analogous circumstances, even in the history of nations which consider themselves the most civilized. Nevertheless, public opinion, both in Spain and abroad, imperiously demanded the end of this state of things. At home there was an ardent desire to crown the work of the revolution; and abroad, friendly Governments have many times expressed, as you have no doubt had occasion to observe, their wishes for the consolidation in our country of a definitive situation, which should remove the fear of future complications. Such is the fortunate success, that the Spanish Government has now the honor to bring to the notice of the Government of —— through your instrumentality, and it will, I doubt not, be received by that Government with the utmost satisfaction. The cordial relations which fortunately exist between the two countries will continue, I trust, upon the same footing of intimacy; for the same spirit, and the same desire to preserve them, will continue to animate the Spanish Government. The Government, in its external relations, has hitherto endeavored to act in obedience to public opinion, and for the benefit of the nation. If Prince LEOPOLD should occupy the Spanish throne, by the vote of the sovereign Cortes, he will be a constituted King, with the most democratic constitution of any existing in the countries governed by liberal institutions. His Government will be obliged, as at present, to obey the inspirations of the public mind, which will not be changed because a foreigner occupies the post of first magistrate of the nation. From the moment he ascends the throne of San Fernando, he will be a Spaniard, and as such he will continue and strengthen the work of the revolution of September, from an exclusively Spanish point of view. Exclusively occupied with the regeneration of the nation, he will observe the strictest neutrality abroad, which will enable him to devote all his energies to the development of the moral and material interests of the country, and nothing will alter the route which Spanish policy has traced out. It is for this reason that the Government of His Highness, using its free action to prepare the necessary monarchical solution, has acted alone, on its own account, and has negotiated direct with Prince LEOPOLD without for a moment thinking that its honor permitted it to make terms with the slightest influence of a foreign Cabinet. I especially call your attention to this point because it is of great importance to make known that the Government of the Regent has simply obeyed in this matter its own inspirations, and that no object of national interest abroad, and still less of foreign interest has guided its President in the course of this negotiation. It is the desire alone of accomplishing the wishes of the nation, and the mission confided to him by the Regent and his colleagues in the Cabinet which has led him to propose the candidature to the throne of Spain of a Prince who is of age, who is the absolute master of his own acts, and who, by his relationship with most of the reigning houses of Europe, without being called to the succession to the throne of any of them, excluded under these circumstances all idea of hostility against any Power whatever. Consequently, the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN SIGMARINGEN in no way affects the friendly relations of Spain with the other Powers, and still less can it, or ought it, to affect their relations with each other. Fully impressed with the intentions which have guided the Spanish Government in the resolution about to be submitted to the Cortes, you will regulate your conduct in accordance with them in everything concerning this affair, in which the exercise of your functions is concerned. I expect from your zeal and your intelligence that you will be the faithful interpreter of the intentions with which the Government of His Highness is animated. Will you be good enough to read this dispatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and leave a copy with him? May God protect you many years.

(Signed,) PRAXEDES M. SAGASTA,
MADRID, July 7, 1870.

FRANCE.

Letter from the Comte de Paris to M. Keratry, Member of the Corps Legislatif.

The *Journal de Paris* publishes the following letter addressed by the Comte DE PARIS to M. DE KERATRY:

TWICKENHAM, July 4.

SIR: Since the gates of France still remain closed against us, it is only from a distance that I can express to you the emotion with which I read your speech in last Saturday's sitting. You acted as an honest man and a Deputy faithful to his country in asking whether there existed a single proof that could justify the penalty which has been inflicted upon us. You have made known the truth, and have shown in a single word all that there is odious and opposed to the modern principles of equality and to national sovereignty in measures which condemn a whole family of citizens to this "privileged" position, as with cruel irony it was termed, of exile. I am happy to be able to thank for the manner in which he defended us a member of that young generation which has faith in the liberal future of France, and which, looking forward rather than backward, derives from the memories of the past only instruction and not motives of rancor or division. No barrier can separate us from it, for we partake of its ardent respect for the decisions of the national will—the sole and sovereign arbiter of the destinies of France. The decision which rejects our appeal would have caused us very great sorrow if we could regard it as definitive, for our object was not to provoke a fruitless discussion; but we believe that in submitting the question of the laws of banishment to the consideration of the Chambers and of France we have hastened the arrival of the day when these laws will fall under the public reprobation. You have pleaded the cause of right, of the common right of all; for the right of exile cannot exist in the face of universal suffrage, and of the sovereignty which belongs to it. Public feeling has been expressed in such a manner that the decision adopted by the Chamber in deference to a powerful will, cannot, I am certain, be long adhered to. I conclude, Sir, by repeating to you the thanks of those who from afar have witnessed your efforts, but who have not been able to take part in the contest. Believe, Sir, &c., LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

Description of this Recent London Improvement—The Cost of the Work—Advantages of the Work.

From the London Times, July 14.

Following in an even line the general curve of the river, the embankment extends from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, rising at each end by a gentle gradient to open upon Bridge-street, Westminster, opposite the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament, and upon Chatham-place, Blackfriars, opposite the station of the Metropolitan District Railway. It passes beneath the railway bridge at Hungerford, and beneath Waterloo Bridge. It is about a mile and a quarter in length, and is 100 feet in width throughout. The carriage-way is sixty-four feet wide; the footway on the land side sixteen feet, and that on the river side twenty feet, planted with trees twenty feet apart. On the river side the footway is bounded by a molded granite parapet, three feet six inches in height, and on the land side partly by walls and partly by temporary boarding, which will be ultimately replaced by a cast-iron railing. The wall of the embankment is a work of extraordinary magnitude and solidity. It is carried down to a depth of thirty-two and one-half feet below Trinity high-water mark, and fourteen feet below low water, and the level of the roadway is generally four feet above high water, rising at the extremities to twenty feet. The rising ground at each extremity is retained by the increased height of the wall, which is built throughout of brick, faced with granite, and founded in Portland cement concrete. The river front presents a slightly concave surface, which is plain from the base to mean high water level, and is ornamented above that level by mouldings, stopped at intervals of about seventy feet by plain blocks of granite, intended to bear lamp standards of cast iron, and relieved on the river face by bronze lions' heads, carrying mooring rings. The uniformity of line is broken at intervals by massive piers of granite, which flank recesses for steamboat landing-stages; and at other places by stairs projecting into the river, and intended as landing places for small craft. The steamboat piers occur at Westminster, Charing-cross, and Waterloo Bridges, and those for small boats midway between Westminster and Charing-cross, and between Charing-cross and Waterloo Bridges, and both are united opposite Essex-street. It is intended eventually to surmount the several blocks and pedestals with groups of statuary. Within the recesses for the steam-boat landing-stages admirably-contrived timber platforms are placed, which rise and fall with the tide, and which carry the lower ends of gangways that are hinged to the masonry above. The gangways are formed of two wrought-iron girders, carrying a timber platform; and they move between granite walls parallel to the general line of the roadway. Upon the platforms there are waiting-rooms and other accommodation for passengers. On the land side the Embankment is bounded from Westminster almost to Whitehall-place by recovered fore-shore that is claimed by the Crown, and that extends over more than four acres of ground; from there to Waterloo Bridge, by a similar foreshore, amounting to nearly eight acres, and becoming gradually narrowed from west to east. This portion is intended to be planted as ornamental garden for the enjoyment of the public. To the east of Waterloo Bridge is what was once the river front of Somerset-house, all marked and scarred by water, and with huge mooring-rings projecting from the masonry, but now quite inland. Next comes a space behind the Charing-cross Railway Station, into which Surrey-street, Norfolk-street and Arundel-street will all eventually open. Then another small portion of public ornamental garden, and then a piece added to the grounds of the Temple, but upon which the Templars will not be at liberty to build. Lastly, there is a temporary chaos of paving stones and paviors' tools, separating the boundary wall of the carriage-way from the City Gas Works. It is not easy for persons unaccustomed to deal with such matters to form any clear conception of great quantities expressed in numerical statements, but it is, nevertheless, worth while to place on record the official accounts of the cost of the work, and of the amount of various kinds of material employed in its construction. The total cost is estimated at £1,260,000; and the purchase of property at £450,000. The quantities of materials are stated to have been as follows: Granite, 650,000 cubic feet; brickwork, 80,000 cubic yards; concrete, 140,000 cubic yards; timber, (for cofferdam, &c.,) 500,000 cubic feet; caissons, (for do.,) 2,500 tons; earth filling, 1,000,000 cubic yards; excavation, 144,000 cubic yards; York paving, 125,000 superficial feet; broken granite, 50,000 superficial yards. Among the many other advantages of this great work, it will enable Londoners to realize, for the first time, the beauty of familiar objects, for which they have until now possessed no favorable point of view. The spectator who takes his stand a little to the west of the Charing-cross Bridge, on the land side footway, and looks thence at the Houses of Parliament and St. Thomas' Hospital, can scarcely fail to form new conceptions of their character and of their claims to admiration.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Hudson, N. Y., newspaper is so hard up for an item that it has had to "spread" on a "sun-struck umbrella."

Louisville, Ky., is in luck. It has a boy "highwayman," who has never yet succeeded in compelling any person to stand and deliver.

A blind rope-walker is attracting immense crowds all through the West. No stronger desire has ever been evinced to see a man break his ecnk.

A Bridgeport, Conn., dentist advertises for "a message boy with good abilities as a dental student." It is a pity he cannot afford to advertise in the New-York papers. We would guarantee him at least 1,000 replies.

A 'Squire who has been in the habit of angling at Neversink every Summer for quite a number of years, has at length been "caught" himself by a pretty blue-eyed damsel in that neighborhood.

An insane Scotchman succeeded in creating quite a sensation on the cars of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, last week, by tearing out his beard and scattering it about the seats. He had only been in the country a few days.

ROBERT BLACKBURN, a Tennessee author, recently lost all the money he possessed—$1,390—on a game of chance at Cincinnati. As a rule, authors have to work very hard for what they receive, and ought to be more careful of it.

A Texas editor "hints" at something very disreputable as the work of "respectable" men, and then concludes as follows: "Don't start, for we shall not do it until our will is made."

The very hot weather has caused an increase of drunkenness among the "well-to-do" women of Haverhill, Mass. When the thermometer indicates 100° there is no accounting for the "tastes" of New-England women.

The victims of the suicidal mania seem to be daily growing more "refined" in their manner of quitting the earth. The latest case is reported to have occurred through kindling the kitchen fire with "refined" petroleum.

JENNIE COLLINS must be losing faith in her sex. She has gone over to the "enemy," and is at present engaged in raising funds to build a hall in which she proposes to improve the working men of Boston socially and intellectually, but *not* politically.

There is a young and beautiful lady at Cincinnati who has lost her hair and her lover simultaneously. She cut off her blonde tresses to make them grow longer. The lover became indignant; there was a quarrel, and they separated.

The State of Ohio has a small town called Harmony for several years, but the peace and happiness suggested by the name does not seem to have had much effect in mending the difference between an aged couple, who have lived there during a period of twenty-one years without ever having exchanged a word.

A poor boy at St. Louis, Mo., was recently made poorer by having his entire capital, $1, snatched from his hand by a monkey. The parents of the victim made a demand upon the owner of the museum for the amount, on pain of having the animal arrested for "mutilating the currency." It was complied with.

There is an eleven-year-old girl in Maine who manages a mowing-machine with the ease of a born farmer. This year she prepared the ground for a quarter of an acre of corn. Her skill in the management of horses is quite as remarkable. She is of a line of tillers of the soil.

The editor of a Geneva, N. Y., paper threatens to swallow a mule if the census does not show his city to have a larger population than Canandaigua. His opponents are already making up a purse for the purchase of the animal, but it is hardly possible that he may be "mule-ish" enough not to carry out his threat.

A Western editor, recently married, believes that "everybody should live on the sunny side of their houses as much as possible, and allow the sun's genial rays to penetrate the rooms." Just at this time our greatest trouble in New-York is in trying to keep out the sun without stopping the current of air.

The wife of a defunct grocer at Cleveland, Ohio, lately manifested a strong desire to see the spirit of the departed. A friendly "medium" gratified her, but the sight does not seem to have agreed with her, as she has since been passing through a long series of fainting fits, and although still in the grocery line, she has now a decided aversion to "spirits."

An Indianapolis orphan girl, thirty-two years of age, attempted to poison herself last week with arsenic because some gentleman named PURCELL had declined to become her husband after she had waited for him from infancy. He is now twenty. PURCELL was asked to prevent a future catastrophe, but he replied that he "wasn't agoin to be scared into it."

Ontario, Canada, must be a happy place to reside in. According to the Attorney-General, the local Government of that City have managed to save $3,000,000 in a similar number of years. The Hon. BILLA FLINT, whose name is somewhat suggestive of "stony" indifference, no sooner finds out the fact than he raises a howl in favor of the lumber men and declares that they have been cruelly dealt with.

With the single exception of "Let us have peace," we know of no other masterpiece of oratory which has been so "cruelly" misapplied as Admiral FISK's "Gone where the woodbine twineth." A Southern reporter in furnishing "his account" of the recent execution at Richmond, Va., says: "After hanging for four minutes, his soul left its earthly tenement and went where the woodbine twineth."

In glancing carelessly at the head of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, we find the following advertisement: "The Vicksburg *Daily Herald*, JAS. M. SWORDS, publisher; WM. R. SPEARS, editor." Without any desire to be uncharitable, we would say that such a peculiar combination ought to be able to produce something exceedingly "sharp" and to the "point" upon the approaching struggle in Europe.

One of the Boston City fathers has just been supplying material for a good joke at the expense of himself and friend. He invited a brother Alderman to a private picnic in the suburbs, but being too proud to carry the provisions, hired a small boy for that purpose. The Aldermen arrived at the end of their journey in the ordinary course of events, but the messenger was nowhere to be seen. They waited for several hours, but still he came not. Nature could stand the heat and thirst no longer, and they set out in search of him. He was found in a beautifully wooded glen, with a number of companions, and surprised in the act of drinking the health of the "wenerable provider."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Alumni—The Contest with the Trustees—Commencement Day Exercises—The Orations and the Graduates—Closing Exercises.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HANOVER, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

The college is now in a most flourishing condition. Notwithstanding the fact that the class graduated this year is somewhat smaller than that of former years, the large size of the lower classes fully makes up the deficiency. The students in the medical school number 52, in the academic department about 300, in the Chandler scientific department 70, and in the agricultural college 7, making a total of about 450. The libraries of the institution contain about 40,000 volumes. The Shattuck Observatory instructs the students in new methods of "seeing stars." The two cabinets, Hall and Fairbanks, are to be enlarged. A new building in process of erection will contain a large and well-appointed chemical laboratory. The gymnasium is a model of its class, and was erected by GEORGE H. BISSELL, of New-York City, at a cost of $24,000. There is bountiful aid provided for indigent students. There are twenty-four State scholarships derived from the income of certain lands, granted many years ago by the State of New-Hampshire. Ministerial scholarships in aid of students fitting for the Gospel ministry number thirteen. The Conference scholarships number but two, founded by conferences connected with the general association of New-Hampshire. Thirty-eight scholarships, founded by private munificence, the Clark fund in aid of students intending to follow the ministerial profession, and the Simmons' fund, to be appropriated on special occasions, close the list.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The New-Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is connected with Dartmouth College. The erection of a new building for the use of the department, to be called Culver Hall, has been commenced. The expense is provided for by funds from the Culver estate and a liberal appropriation from the Legislature. It is to be 100 feet in length, 60 in breadth and four stories high, and is to contain a well-appointed chemical laboratory, with recitation and lecture-rooms and rooms for the various cabinets and museums. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the next college year. It is proposed to establish a State Museum of General and Applied Science as soon as possible. Several hundred valuable specimens have been purchased in Europe. One-half of the specimens accruing from the State Geological Survey, now in progress, have been devoted to this department by the Legislature. An experimental farm of 160 acres, near Culver Hall, a tract which in respect not only to convenience of access, but to the character of the soil, is admirably suited to the purpose in view.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the College was held at 8 o'clock, in the College chapel, Hon. JAMES BARRETT, LL. D., Vice-President of the Association, in the chair. A committee was appointed to report nominations for officers, which reported the following list:

President, Samuel P. Chase, LL. D.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Daniel Blaisdell, Rev. S. H. Taylor, LL. D., Hon. James Barrett, LL. D., and Rev. Alvah Hovey, D. D.; Secretary, Prof. Charles A. Young; Treasurer, Prof. J. S. Woodman, and Curators, Hon. Ira Perley, LL. D., Dr. Albert Smith, Hon. John P. Healy, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, D. D., Rev. N. E. Marble, D. D., Hon. W. C. Clarke, and Dr. John E. Tyler.

These were elected by acclamation, being the same as those of last year. The necrology of the Association for the last year was then read. The list contained twenty-eight names, beginning with the class of 1801, and closing with the class of 1856. The average age of the deceased Alumni was sixty-six years. After some remarks made upon Judge LOVELAND, a class-mate and room-mate of DANIEL WEBSTER, Gov. WASHBURNE, of Vermont, Bishop CHASE, Hon. AMOS KENDALL and Judge UPHAM, who were of the number, the Association proceeded to other business. The next interesting point that came up was the issue, if we may so call it, between the Board of Trustees and the Association of the Alumni. The Alumni had made, through a Committee, the following propositions to the Board of Trustees: That the charter be so amended as to remove the restriction which required the appointment of two-thirds of the Board to be made from citizens of New-Hampshire, as this local characteristic injured the institution very much; that a committee of the Alumni be allowed to examine the Treasurer's accounts annually; that the Alumni be allowed to nominate a minority of the Board, and that as there were two vacancies in the Board, they be allowed to remain until they could be filled in this way. After a year had elapsed, the Board considered the proposition. The "solid and respectable gentlemen" composing that Board became alarmed at the revolutionary tendency of the age, nervously fidgeted with their gold-headed canes, and solemnly wagged their highly-respectable heads. One of the "bulwarks and landmarks, Sir, of our country, Sir," was about to be swept away. In their answer to the communication to the Alumni, the trustees talked loftily of the dangers of a "popular vote," vaguely called the Alumni a "mass-meeting," and very dexterously, but very emphatically, rejected every proposition, and snubbed the Alumni in the contemptuous way to which these "solid and respectable" bodies are addicted. But with the instrument that made the wound in the sensitive spirit of the Alumni, they sent some healing balm that should allay irritation and restore harmony to the collegiate circle. They proposed that the Alumni should be allowed to appoint a committee to attend the examinations, and who should have their names printed in the College catalogue! "Gild the dome of the Invalides!" cried NAPOLEON, when they told him that Paris murmured. When the Board of Trustees is told that the Alumni murmur under their burden, the Yankee Napoleons cry, "Print their names in the College catalogue!" and twirl their highly respectable thumbs in obese jollity. In all the correspondence on the affair, the Trustees endeavored to hint, in a sly way, that the Alumni were young, inexperienced and rash, whereas the truth was that, in the discussion which ensued, no graduate of less than thirty years standing, took part, several of the speakers having seen fifty years roll over their heads since they had taken their sheepskins. This battle between Trustees and Alumni is one which every college has fought, or must fight, and of course the victory can only be on the one side of progress.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises took place in the College Church at 10 o'clock. That long-expected brass band had arrived, and when its cheery notes rang out, the village walked, skipped, skurried and ran to the church to hear "the music in the air." The friends of the students had gathered early, and long before the appointed hour every spot of standing room on the floor, window-sill or somebody's toes had been occupied. The salutatory oration in Latin, by LEMUEL SPENCER HASTINGS, St. Johnsbury, Vt., opened the proceedings. When they heard the sonorous old Roman tongue fall from his lips, the audience assumed that look of linguistic profundity which would induce you to think that they talked Latin in their sleep and were adepts in Greek "slang." An English oration, "English Difficulties," by JOHN HENRY HARDY, of Hollis, N. H., followed. IRVING WEBSTER DREW, Stewartstown, N. H., spoke of the "Representation of Minorities." This was followed by a forensic disputation between MARSHALL REUBEN PECK, Brookfield, Vt., and CHARLES JOSEPH WALKER, Wentzville, Mo., on the question, "Does Labor Need Legal Protection?" Then followed an English oration, "The Literature of Ruins," by IRA ANSON ABBOTT, Pomfret, Vt., and a philosophical oration, "The Comparative Permanency of the Real and the Ideal," by THEODORE MOSES BARBER, Epping, N. H. Next came an ethical disputation, "Ought the Bible to be Excluded from our Public Schools?" between LORENZO RICHMOND, Jr., Woodstock, Vt., and ETHELBERT TAYLOR, Fayette, Mo. Then followed an English oration, "Christianity the True Basis of a Republic," CHARLES EDWARD PUTNEY, Bow, N. H.; dissertation, "Nobility of Brain and Heart," MELLEN DAVID STONE, Jaffrey, N. H.; English oration, "Causes and Results of Modern Emigration," EBEN HUNT, Gilford, N. H.; dissertation, "Legislation and Nature," HERMAN HOLT, Quechee, Vt.; English oration, "The Heroism of Endurance," JOHN HENRY WARDWELL, Rochester, N. H.; dissertation, "The French *Plebiscite*," JAS. LEWIS MERRILL, East Hebron, Me.; English oration, "The Educating Powers of Great Crises in History," JOHN HENRY ALLEN, Surry, N. H.; English oration, "Culture Misapplied," RUSH EDGAR AVERY, Union Village, Vt.; poem, "The Voyage of the Artists," JOHN ADAMS BELLOWS, Concord, N. H.; philosophical oration, "Mind and Matter as Subjects of Scientific Investigation," CALVIN WINFIELD LEWIS, Conway, N. H.; English oration, "Charles Dickens," SANFORD HENRY STEELE, Newport, Vt. A political disputation followed, "Is our Country in Danger from Consolidation?" which was carried on by EUGENE OLIN LOCKE, Manchester, N. H., and ROBERT HENRY PARKINSON, Temple, N. H. After a dissertation, "Men who have Lived to Refute their own Opinions," by FRANK DE MERITTE, Durham, N. H., came the valedictory address, by FRANCIS BROWN, Clinton, N. Y. This was followed by the Master's Oration, by ROBERT GIBSON MCNIECE, Fort Wayne, Ind.

These orations were, as a general thing, creditable to the students, and were more original than collegiate orations usually are. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following fifty members of the graduating class:

Ira A. Abbott, Pomfret, Vt.; Alexander S. Abernethy, Oak Point, Washington Territory; John H. Allen, Surry; Rush E. Avery, Union Village, Vt.; Theodore M. Barber, West Epping; John A. Bellows, Concord; Robert M. Bolenius, Lancaster, Penn.; Lewis Boss, North Scituate, R. I.; Daniel G. Brockway, West Hartford, Vt.; Francis Brown, Clinton, N. Y.; James W. Cheney, Jr., Newburyport, Mass.; William H. Colgate, New-York City; Josiah W. Dearborn, West Windsor; Reuben F. Dearborn, West Windsor, Vt.; Frank De Meritte, Durham; Irving W. Drew, Stewartstown; George S. Edgell, St. Louis, Mo.; Schuyler C. Farnham, Topsham, Vt.; John H. Hardy, Hollis, N. H.; Lemuel S. Hastings, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Lucius R. Hazen, Norwich, Vt.; Hermon Holt, Quechee, Vt.; Joseph G. Hoyt, Hanover; Eben Hunt, Gilford; John H. Leach, Nashua; Abiel Leonard, Fayette, Mo.; Calvin W. Lewis, Conway; Eugene O. Locke, Manchester; James L. Merrill, East Hebron, Me.; Robert H. Parkinson, Temple; Marshall R. Peck, Brookfield, Vt.; Edwin A. Phelps, Sharon, Vt.; John E. Pike, Rollinsford; Albert L. Plummer, Nashville, Tenn.; Isaiah F. Pray, Great Falls; Charles E. Putney, Bow; Adoniram J. R. Randall, North Danville, Vt.; Lorenzo Richmond, Jr., Woodstock, Vt.; William R. Smart, Camden, Me.; Eustace B. Smith, Louisville, Ky.; Sanford H. Steele, Newport, Vt.; Mellen D. Stone, Jaffrey; Ethelbert Talbot, Fayette, Mo.; Henry W. Tewksbury, West Randolph, Vt.; Thomas H. Wakefield, Dedham, Mass.; Charles J. Walker, Wentzville, Mo.; John H. Wardwell, Rochester; Charles E. Woodbury, Acworth; Franklin Worcester, Hollis.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon the following nine members of the class:

Frederick Danforth, Gardner, Me.; Addison L. Day, Rome, N. Y.; Charles E. Emerson, Nashua; Edmund P. Hemenway, Springfield, Mass.; Aaron P. Hughes, Nashua; Franklin P. Johnson, Manchester; John H. Johnson, Bath; Hubbard W. Reed, West Bridgewater, Mass.; Frank A. Sherman, East Knox, Me.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon

Thomas Noyes Chase, 1862; Ezra Judson [illegible], 1852; Jonas Bowen Clark, 1839; Alphonso Everett White, 1865; George Harlin Pillsbury, 1866; Horace Goodhue, Jr., 1867; and Howard F. Hill, Robert Gibson McNiece, Walter Henry Sanborn, Albert Gallatin Wilson, Amos Willet Wright, Charles Carroll Woodman, Charles Hamilton Mann, Thomas Leeky, Joseph Gardner Edgely, all of 1867.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctorates of Law upon Robert Reed Heath, Memphis, Tenn., and John Kendrick, Marietta, Ohio; Doctorates of Divinity upon Rev. David Dimond, Anna, Ill.; Rev. Joshua Wyman Wellman, Newton, Mass., and Rev. Samuel Penniman Leeds, of Hanover, N. H., and the degree of M. D. upon Hiram A. Cutting, Lunenberg, Vt. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Geo. C. Perry, Stratford, N. H.; Sanborn B. Cartis, Ossipee, N. H.; Jacob M. Tracy, Boston, Mass.; Carolus A. Tufts, Dover, N. H.; John E. Lyon, Boston, Mass.; Geo. F. Putnam, Warren, N. H.; Isaac Blodgett, Franklin, N. H., and Prof. Samuel G. Stephens, Morgantown, West Va.

THE PRIZES.

The following prizes were then awarded: The Grimes prizes for excellence in English composition to the graduating class. First prize awarded to LEWIS BOSS, North Scituate, R. I.; second prize to JOSIAH W. DEARBORN, West Windsor, Vt. The Lockwood prizes for excellence in English composition to the Junior Class—the first prize awarded to EBEN BREWER, of Westfield, N. Y.; second, to MARION D. BISBEE, of Springfield, Vt. The Lockwood prizes for excellence in oratory, to be awarded to the Junior Class—first prize awarded to MELVIN O. ADAMS, of Ashburnham, Mass., and the second prize to WILLIAM W. FLINT, Concord, N. H. The prizes to be awarded to the Sophomore Class, also founded by Mr. LOCKWOOD, were awarded—the first to RALPH TALBOT, Fayette, Mo., and the second to JAMES F. COLBY, St. Johnsbury, Vt. The Latin prizes were awarded—the first to EDWARD D. MASON, Passumpsic, Vt., the second to WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, Deering, N. H., both of the Sophomore Class. The Thayer mathematical prizes for the Sophomore Class were awarded—the first to EDWARD D. MASON, Passumpsic, Vt., and the second to JAMES F. BEARD, Charlestown, Mass. The Grimes prize for general improvement is given to that member of the Senior or Graduating Class, who, in the judgment of the College Faculty, has, during his college course, made the most satisfactory progress, taking into consideration his preparation for the course, when he entered. This prize was awarded to JOHN E. PIKE, of [illegible]ngsford, N. H.

THE DINNER AND CLOSING SCENES.

After the benediction, the invited guests turned from the intellectual feast, of which they had been so long partaking, to one more satisfying to the inner man. All seemed glad that the duties of Commencement were over, and that no dread orations or addresses awaited them on the morrow. General hilarity reigned. Grave divines condescended to crack theological jokes, and some even began to exhibit symptoms of intoxication after having disposed of a single sandwich. And when that came, which it is not orthodox to call by any other name but "the feast of reason and flow of soul," the after-dinner talking, then did the New-Hampshire debauchées toss off a thimbleful of wine with the air of a brigand. It was a scene over which we must draw the vail of secrecy. This evening the President held his reception in Reed Hall. This, to the Hanover belles, is the event of the season. But soon all the bustle and confusion of Commencement week will be over. In twenty-four hours the sojourners in this little city will have been whirled to every point of the compass. Hanover, without the students, is like an empty beehive, and soon this New-Hampshire seat of knowledge will be as desolate as Babylon ever was, her collegiate palaces empty and mournful.

D. D. L.

The German Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leader, in last Saturday's paper, under the heading of "American Parties and the War," has been perused with that attention which the majority of your leaders deserve, because of their impartial and just views about matters of general interest and pending questions.

For this reason, in combination with the most strict observance as to decency of language and style, the writer has since three years been a subscriber to your paper, and never yet found an opportunity for such a difference of opinion as would induce him to express his ideas about the one he has formed.

In the article to which I refer, you accuse the Union Republican General Committee of an "attempt to manufacture party capital" by expressing their sympathy with Germany in the coming struggle. I do not wish to enter minutely upon any explanation concerning the origin of the Franco-German difficulties, as every one who reads the newspapers is sufficiently acquainted with it. I merely wish to state that Prussia, since Sadowa, has continually been working for a German Unity which could be achieved but by a war against that despot whose main object has always been to impede, if he possibly could, the attainment of the desired aim. The question of the Spanish succession was a mere pretext on LOUIS NAPOLEON'S part for calling forth a war which might give him the last chance of disturbing Prussia in her great task, i. e., to re-establish the old German

Empire so famous under rulers like FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, MAXIMILIAN I. and others.

The object of Prussia, as I have said just now, is no other but Germany's consolidation into one country: and this project, so well in accordance with the principles of the great American nation, ought to have the entire moral support and indorsement of every right-thinking American, no matter to which party he belongs. I, therefore, am of opinion that your remarks in Saturday's issue are entirely out of place, and convinced that your German fellow-citizens will know how to establish such a difference between the interests of their adopted country and the very natural sympathy for their old home as not to be influenced by either of the here existing political parties with reference to their votes.

HERMANN STEINLE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 25, 1870.

LONG BRANCH.

Crowding to the Beach—Sunday and Its Scenes—General Decorum—The President's Villa—Habits of Gen. Grant—Public Receptions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Sunday, July 24, 1870.

To be "on the beach at Long Branch" when the thermometer is at 90° in the fetid City is not the most trying of situations. It is one of the pleasant peculiarities of the place that, let the wind blow as it listeth, it is always refreshing. If it comes from the land it traverses so many bays and rivers that when it dips into old ocean it is so cooled and moistened and rendered so invigorating that it answers as good a purpose as the breeze that blows off the sea. In fact, the land-breeze is to be preferred, as the sea-breeze is generally too cold and always too damp for entire comfort. But even this is more endurable than the scorching air of the City, and Long Branch is, therefore, under all circumstances, a refuge for the heat-oppressed.

If any one desires to know how generally this fact is known and how many thousands avail themselves of it, let him go any afternoon at 3 o'clock to Pier No. 28 North River, at the foot of Murray-street, and give his attention first to the steamer *Jesse Hoyt*, lying on the upper side of the pier. She will rapidly fill with people of every class and age, and when she steams out at 3½ will be crowded to repletion. But she only carries the skirmish line of the army of pilgrims daily sailing forth to conquer comfort. The main body moves promptly at 4½ o'clock, on the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and the sweltering City presents no more varied and interesting panorama of life than the pier presents during the half-hour before her departure. Thousands of people dash up in hundreds of carriages, and are swallowed up by the huge steamer until it is a marvel how she contains them all. But more marvelous is it to find that all these hundreds of vehicles, of all sorts, come and go on the narrow pier without entanglement or uproar, until it is noticed that genial, active Police-Capt. THORNE, whom all Jehus hold in awe, has considered the occasion of sufficient importance to give it his personal presence. By his efforts all these thousands of human beings are got into FISK's palace not only without accident but without discomfort. Promptly to the moment the steamer, seeming a pyramid of humanity mysteriously supported on the water, moves out into the stream and speeds on her way. Mr. FISK has determined to put on another boat after today, to leave the City at 7 P. M., under which arrangement it will be possible to leave the City after the close of all business hours, arrive at Long Branch early enough for several hours of invigorating sleep, and return to the City again in time for the most unconscionably early business bird. That thousands will avail themselves of this opportunity for spasmodic invigoration, is as certain as any fact of the future can be.

But these thousands of casuals will add nothing to the gayety and zest of life at the Branch. They are not needed for that purpose. Life is gay enough, the zest of it keen enough, to satisfy the most morbid. There are thousands enough, and to spare, to give all the hotels a crowded aspect, to throng the drives at nightfall, to dot old ocean at noon plentifully with hideous objects that close inspection will reveal to be men and women in bathing costume, to fill the drawing-rooms with dancers, and to cover the lawns with listless listeners to the music. All of these thousands are *habitués* of the resort; men with all the appurtenances necessary to make a protracted stay agreeable to themselves, and enlivening to the place. Time rarely hangs heavily on any one's hands here; there is none, or very little of the *ennui* I have seen in such abundance at other places. If all else fails, there is the delighting and exhaustless pleasure of sitting at the water's edge, watching some white-winged vessel creeping along the horizon like a dim phantom floating in mid-air, or some black and lusty steamer spurning the waves scarce a stone's throw from the shore. I have seen hundreds employed for hours in this way, and some of them of such decided business habits that they make bets on competing ships as to their arrival off Sandy Hook. But it is to the credit of the non-professionals that they seem as deeply interested in the movements of the vessels as the inveterates with money staked upon them.

Sunday is the great day, I had almost said the gala day, of Long Branch. Saturday night always tries to the utmost the peculiar talent possessed by the perfect hotel clerk, of cramming three persons into the space designed for one, by which it is meant to be said that the Branch is overcrowded. It is due to truth to say that these crowds do not come here to go to church. The little Episcopal chapel was not filled for the morning service, and the presence of the President at the Methodist church did not serve to uncomfortably fill the edifice. But neither do the people come to desecrate the day with any unseemliness. Ten thousand would, perhaps, be the lowest figure as to the number of strangers stowed away today in the hotels, villas and cottages of Long Branch, yet I have not seen a drunken or boisterous man anywhere. There have been card-parties, doubtless, in some of the rooms, and the bar-rooms have been open all day. There has been the usual bathing at the usual hour, and the excellent band of the Continental rendered airs after dark upon the spacious lawn of the hotel that never had place in any sacred collection. But in all this there was nothing strictly indecorous for a watering-place, and there was, moreover, a general quiet, indicative of respect for the day. The fact speaks well for the society of Long Branch. Were it the resort of a disorderly class this general decorum would be impossible. Merchants, bankers, lawyers, physicians, journalists, with a small sprinkling of politicians, make up the bulk of the crowds, and it is nothing very wonderful that such men as these behave themselves. Long Branch being distinctively the resort of the people, the hotel registers show few famous names, notwithstanding the present proximity of the President, although there are many of prominent business men.

The presence of the President is already a well-known fact, but it does not seem to have much effect in any way upon general society at the Branch. The good breeding of the people has thus far kept the Presidential villa comparatively free from intrusion. In itself the villa would not command special attention. In general appearance very like its neighbors, it stands almost on the edge of the high bank which there overhangs the ocean, and is in the center of a plot of ground containing about half a dozen acres, in which there is no tree or scarcely a shrub of any kind. The public highway is in the rear not more than 100 yards away, and the house is approached by sinuous carriage-ways to the back stoop that seem as if they might be very filthy ways in wet weather. The house itself is a square frame, two stories above the basement, with a wide hall in the center and spacious piazzas upon three sides. Jenkins has not yet arrived, and it is impossible to give to the public the minute details of furniture and other appurtenances of the place; but it can be said, as a general fact, that while the President can doubtless live very comfortably during the Summer months in his cottage by the sea, diplomats, fresh from European royal residences would probably be amazed by the simplicity surrounding him. Nor would their wonder be decreased if they kept watch of the movements of the Chief Magistrate. They would see him sauntering about the grounds early in the morning, smoking indubitable Partagas, and likely enough if they waited at his door, the President himself would open unto them. Later they would see him drive out with his family, or again he could be seen pacing the lonely road with perhaps but a single companion. The President is, for the time of his residence here, a private gentleman, and is to be respected as such. Some compliments entailed by his position he cannot avoid, such as the serenade to be given him to-morrow night by the Continental Hotel Band under the supervision of Mr. WILLIAM WILKINSON, the genial manager, whom mine host BORROWS has at his hand, but vexations of this sort are not likely to be inflicted if the President intimates that he considers them such. The vexed question of public receptions has not yet been definitely determined upon, either as to the day or place, but it is likely that, if given at all, they will be at the West End Hotel, which is the nearest to his house, and for that and other reasons the most suitable for the purpose. But whenever or wherever held, if attended only by the *Habitués* of Long Branch, the President will be strangely averse to good society if he finds them the bore which it now seems to be believed they will be. E. C.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Robbed and Outraged—Fires, Affrays, Picking Pockets—Coroners' Inquests.

MARTHA NEWTON, sixteen years of age, who lives at No. 295 Madison-street, was found about 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Jackson and Water streets by Officer HERSEMAN, of the Seventh Precinct, in a helpless condition, and in answer to the questions of the policeman stated that she had been robbed and outraged by some unknown persons, but she gave such vague particulars that no action could be taken in the matter. She was taken to the Madison-street Station-house, but was taken to her home.

Sunday evening a sail-boat containing three men upset in the East River, opposite Ninety-second-street, but the occupants were rescued with no more serious result than a wetting.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the fruit-store of CHARLES BUCKHOLZ, No. 15 West Houston-street, doing a damage of $100.

ANDREW FITZGERALD, aged fifteen years, of No. 305 East Twenty-fourth-street, was badly injured yesterday by the kick of a vicious horse, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An affray occurred Sunday evening in the Twentieth Precinct, during which CORNELIUS DUFFEY, of No. 512 West Twenty-eighth-street, was stabbed in the side by JAMES MCCABE, of No. 548 West Twenty-eighth-street, who was armed with a large butcher-knife. The wounded man was taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital, where it was found that the injury was not of a fatal character. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the West Thirty-fifth-street Station-house. Serg. LOWERY, who was in charge, neglected to send any notice of the affair to Police Head-quarters, for which dereliction charges have been made against him by Superintendent JOURDAN.

THOMAS J. COURTNEY, a drunken compositor, at about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, entered the composing rooms of the *Sun* office, with intent to damage the forms, but was met by the assistant foreman, WILLIAM H. BODWELL, who attempted to put him down the stairs. During the scuffle COURTNEY caught BODWELL's finger between his teeth and bit it to the bone. He then left the office, and standing outside the building boasted of what he had done. Officer MULLALY, hearing his words, detained COURTNEY until the truth could be ascertained; but when COURTNEY heard BODWELL coming down stairs, he eluded the officer, and ran down Frankfort-street, with two officers at his heels. He was finally captured at the corner of Pearl and New Chambers streets, and when taken yesterday to the Tombs was committed for trial by Justice HOGAN.

THEODORE ANTHONY, aged thirty-five, of No. 24 Cherry-street, better known as "Oysterman Mike," met DANIEL M. FOLEY, of No. 357 Pearl-street, in a liquor-store in Cherry-street, on Sunday evening, and when FOLEY left, ANTHONY followed him to the hall-way, where the latter stole a gold watch and chain worth $340 from FOLEY. He then allowed his victim to depart, but FOLEY applied to the Oak-street Police-station, and Detective FINN arrested ANTHONY on his description. When arrested, ANTHONY offered to restore the property if no charge was made against him; but when taken before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, he denied the crime. He was, however, fully committed for trial, and subsequently gave information which may lead to the recovery of the property.

JOHN SHERIDAN, aged thirty-three, of No. 319 Water-street, blacksmith, on Sunday night met JOSEPH DAVIS, of the Fourth Ward, and stole from him a wallet containing $14 in money and a Portuguese passport. SHERIDAN caught DAVIS around the body, in the street, and while the latter was struggling to free himself, the former stole the wallet. SHERIDAN was arrested by Detective FINN while attempting to escape with the booty, and when taken to the Tombs, was held for trial by Justice HOGAN.

LAWRENCE PALLESTER went yesterday morning into the store of THOMAS & DESSER, Broadway, and while the proprietor's attention was engaged, stole eight pairs of pantaloons worth $40, with which he attempted to escape, but being caught with the property in his possession, was arrested. AUGUSTUS HIRSH, of No. 280 East Houston-street, having seen the whole transaction, made a complaint against PALLESTER when taken to the Tombs, and he was held for trial.

An inquest was held yesterday at One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Broadway, on the body of JAMES TIERNEY, who was drowned in the North River on Sunday.

The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of ELLEN LANE, who died, yesterday, at the City Hall Park Hospital, from the effects of burns caused by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp, which she was filling, on Friday evening, at No. 49 Mott-street. The body was removed to her late residence to await an inquest.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, at the Lunatic Asylum, on the body of CATHERINE JENKINS, an inmate, who died under curious circumstances. The surgeon in charge had given directions for strychnine to be administered to CATHERINE as a medicine, and had placed the phial in the hands of the nurse, who had deposited it in her bureau drawer. CATHERINE, in rumaging the drawer, saw the bottle with her name on it, and swallowed the contents, which caused her death. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

AGNES LITTLE died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 453 West 39th-street, but as her body presented marks of violence, and as there were reports of her husband, JOHN LITTLE, having beaten his wife on Sunday, he was arrested to await the action of the Coroner.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, JOHN BRANDON, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon in Broome-street, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of dealing in counterfeit currency.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JAMES MCCABE, who resides at No. 548 West Twenty-eighth-street, was charged with a felonious assault on CORNELIUS DUFFY. The prisoner, it appears, indulged too freely in intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and stabbed DUFFY in the groin with a knife, inflicting a painful wound. He was held for examination.

AUSTIN MEYERING was committed to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for feloniously assaulting PHILIP XAVIER, by striking him with a pair of scissors on the head, yesterday morning.

MARY PFEIFFER, No. 248 East Nineteenth-street, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a gold watch, worth $280, the property of ANNA HENDERSON.

The Hartman Homicide—Trial of Dennis McGrotty.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Hudson County, New-Jersey, DENNIS MCGROTTY was placed upon trial on the charge of murder, in killing ROBERT HARTMAN last May. On the night of the 2d of last May the deceased was at the bar of the Lafayette Hotel, in Lafayette, when DENNIS MCGROTTY, the prisoner, entered, when they mutually accused each other of slander, and a challenge to a pugilistic combat ensued. They went out on the sidewalk and faced each other in a menacing attitude, in which they remained some seconds, when MCGROTTY struck HARTMAN on the jaw-bone or under the chin. The latter fell, and after a few minutes was carried into the hotel by several of the spectators, assisted by MCGROTTY. He was stretched on tables, and the doctor, while examining him, found a pair of brass knuckles on his hand. Several witnesses were examined, by whom the above facts were established, and the case was adjourned till this morning.

An Unsuccessful Forger—A Caution.

About the 9th day of July, a person named, or known as WOODWARD, opened an account with the Union-square National Bank. Between that time and the 13th inst., he deposited and withdrew to the amount of $3,825. On the 15th he deposited a check purporting to be drawn to his order by the well-known firm of W. O. PICKERSGILL & Co., on the Pacific Bank for $9,000. This check was indorsed by him, and apparently properly certified by the bank. At the time of depositing it he desired to draw against it to the amount of $6,500, but the cashier very wisely requested a half hour in which to make inquiries. In the meanwhile, Mr. WOODWARD withdrew, and it is hardly necessary to add, as the check was a forgery, has not since made his appearance.

As the forgery is pronounced a very close imitation, both as to the maker's name and certificate, this notice is given to the business community in order to save them from like assaults. WOODWARD is about five feet eleven inches in height, of slender build, about forty years of age, wears black side-wiskers and moustache, dresses in dark clothes and high black hat, and has the air of a gentleman.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Commissioners Appointed by the Legislature to Prepare Plans for Beautifying the Island.

Yesterday there was a somewhat stormy meeting of the "Commissioners to prepare and submit a plan for roads, avenues, parks and other improvements on Staten Island," at Adams' Hotel, Tompkinsville. At a previous meeting a Provisional or Executive Committee of ten members was appointed, consisting of two landed proprietors from each town, together with the Chairman of the Commission, to prepare and report at an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners, a plan for the permanent organization of the Committee, and the distribution of its powers and duties, and rules for its government.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, ERASTUS BROOKS, at 3½ P. M. The first business in order was the report of the Standing Committee, whose Chairman, Mr. MILLER, said that at the former meeting held by that body, two plans had been drawn up—one by Mr. BRADLEY, the other by Messrs. OLMSTEAD & BOWMAN. There having been considerable discussion upon them, they had been submitted for consideration to a subcommittee of three—N. M. HEAL, J. H. HADLEY and SAM'L BARTON—who were to report to the ex-committee, yesterday, at 2 P. M. They had failed so to do, and he had only to offer the two reports, unsigned as they were, to be disposed of as the Commission saw fit. He then read the following, which had been adopted by the Committee at one of its meetings:

It is desirable that the Commission at the outset confine its duties to certain courses of inquiry with regard to the grievances and defects which act unfavorably upon the prosperity of Staten Island, and it is unnecessary and undesirable that the final division of duties with reference to the formation of plans and resolutions, recommendatory of legislation for the relief of such grievances or the remedy of such defects be made until after such duties have been completed.

Mr. BRADLEY moved that, as neither plan had been regularly acted upon by the Committee, it be advisable to permit them to remain in the hands of the Committee for a while longer—a week or a fortnight. He also excused the apparent laxity of the Committee's proceedings, inasmuch as the weather had been so oppressive during the last few weeks, and as Mr. BROOKS was unwell and unable to attend the meeting.

Mr. BROOKS corrected this latter statement, saying that, although he had been unwell, he had attended the two last and most important meetings of the Committee.

Mr. BOWMAN called upon the Commissioners to help the Committee. A report had been prepared by Mr. BRADLEY which suited none but that gentleman. The report of Mr. OLMSTEAD had been examined step by step by the members of the Committee, by whom it was almost unanimously considered satisfactory. Both these documents are as ready now as they ever will be, lacking only the signature of the Chairman of the Committee, and they were now laid before the Commission for adoption, wholly or conditionally. Mr. COOK also took Mr. BOWMAN's view of the matter, whereupon Mr. WYETH moved that Mr. BOWMAN's report be read. Mr. CAMERON interposed, saying that it would not be *en regle* to read an unsigned document, and moved an adjournment until the 9th of August, which was carried.

The Broadway Fire—Details of Losses and Insurance.

The disaster at Nos. 71 and 73 Broadway, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, proves to have been almost as serious as it was supposed it would be before the flames were extinguished. The total of losses amounts to $127,000, and of insurance to $106,000. The building is a five-story brown stone, owned by EDWARD MATTHEWS, and was so greatly damaged that $15,000 will be required for repairs. The losses and insurances of the several occupants are shown by the subjoined list:

FIRST FLOOR.

Union Trust Company, damage $1,500; insured for $8,000. LORD & ROCKWELL, coal dealers, loss $500; no insurance. JOHN W. RUSSELL, offices, loss $200; no insurance. Wagstaff Iron Ore Company, loss $300; no insurance. S. W. HOPKINS & Co., railroad iron, loss $1,000; insured for $7,500.

SECOND FLOOR.

McNeil Coal and Iron Company, damage $150; no insurance. Consolidation Coal Company, damage $1,000; insurance $3,000. Pennsylvania Iron Works, damage $200; no insurance.

THIRD FLOOR.

GILBERT & SMEDLEY, lawyers, loss $250; insured for $1,200. W. P. CLEARY & Co., Directory publishers; loss $1,000; no insurance. HOWE & BUTLER, lawyers, damage $250; no insurance. H. A. MOTT, lawyer, damage $250; insurance $1,000.

FOURTH FLOOR.

The whole of this floor and a portion of the third floor are occupied by the Major & Knapp Engraving, Manufacturing and Lithographing Company, loss $100,000; insured for $75,000.

FIFTH FLOOR.

Occupied by the American Bank Note Engraving Company; loss, $6,500; insured for $12,500, in the Phœnix, Columbia, Excelsior and Metropolitan Companies.

No. 1 Rector-street, WOLF & DUSENBURY, tin and stove store, loss $300; insured for $1,000 in the Gebhard Company.

No. 2 Rector-street, New-York Saddle and Pad Company; loss $200; insured $1,000 in the St. Nicholas Company. T. A. HANOVER, saddles and harness, damage $500; no insurance.

Chess—The Match Between New-York and Brooklyn.

According to previous announcement in our columns, a match at chess has been arranged between six chosen players of New-York (all of them frequent visitors at the Café International) and the same number of players from Brooklyn, members of the Brooklyn Chess Club. On Saturday the New-York combatants visited the Brooklyn Chess Club, and all the preliminaries were satisfactorily settled. This day, 7½ P. M., was appointed for the commencement of hostilities. Lots were drawn to decide against whom each player should contend, with the following result:

New-York Side.		Brooklyn Side.
Mackenzie	vs.	M. Munoz.
Delmar	vs.	N. Marache.
Major Wernich	vs.	F. Perrin.
Dr. Barnett	vs.	Brenzinger.
J. Phelan	vs.	D. Rice.
Dr. Jones	vs.	Gilbery.

On Tuesday of every week, until the completion of the match, the players will contend at the Café International, No. 192 Chatham-square, and on Saturdays at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, No. 280 Fulton-street.

The Judson Estate.

This case, which has been before Surrogate HUTCHINGS for several days, and the testimony in which has been already fully reported in the TIMES, was yesterday submitted without argument. The Surrogate announced his intention to render a decision at an early day, on the motion to compel the administratrix to file bonds.

Important Police Order.

The following general order was issued yesterday from Police Head-quarters:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
New-York, July 25, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, No 21.—You will instruct the members of the force of your Precinct to give efficient aid to the members and agents of "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," in all lawful efforts to enforce the laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals. Instruct them that it is their duty as Policemen, in every case of cruelty to animals occurring in their view, or to which their attention shall be called, by any person willing to make the charge, to promptly arrest the offending person, and cause such person to be arraigned and prosecuted before the proper Magistrate. You will also instruct the members of your command that the ordinances of the Board of Health provide "that no person shall destroy, nor in any wise injure or impair, any drinking hydrant or any part thereof;" "nor interfere with the use or enjoyment of the water therein or therefrom, or interrupt the flow thereof;" "nor put any dirty, poisonous, medicinal, or any noxious substance into or near said water or hydrant, whereby such water is made or may be regarded as dangerous or unwholesome as a drink." By virtue of section 92, of chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870, (commonly called the "Charter," and of the proceedings of the Board of Health, in pursuance of that section, the acts above forbidden are declared to be misdemeanors. Policemen should be vigilant in preventing the commission of such acts, and prompt in arresting and prosecuting offending parties.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.
GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector.

The West Thirty-Fifth-Street Murder—John Glass Committed to the Tombs.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday held an inquest on the body of HENRY WACHTEL, who bled to death on Sunday night, at No. 412 West Thirty-fifth-street, from the effects of a stab wound inflicted by JOHN GLASS, a resident of the same house.

FABRINA WACHTEL, the widow of the dead man, testified that her husband and herself went to a funeral on Sunday, leaving GLASS in the house; they both had keys to the entrance door, therefore when they returned home at about half-past nine o'clock, WACHTEL opened the door with his own key; Mr. and Mrs. WACHTEL then went into the lager-beer saloon in the front of the house to get some lager before retiring; while they were there, GLASS, who was under the influence of liquor, came in; some words arose between her husband and GLASS about the latter leaving the house, and WACHTEL said he could go at once if he chose; finding that words were getting high, Mrs. WACHTEL persuaded her husband to go, and he left and went toward his room. GLASS followed them and stabbed WACHTEL, after which he ran away.

CHARLES WETTSTEIN, a lodger in the house, in his testimony, confirmed Mrs. WACHTEL's story; he also said that when the two men left the saloon he followed them; as they were going up the stairs, he heard a scuffle, and saw GLASS run by him; he soon after learned from the dying man's lips that he had been stabbed by GLASS.

Officer DONNELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, testified that he had been informed that a man had jumped overboard at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street; he went to the pier and there found a number of boys helping GLASS out of the water; the man said he had fallen overboard, but DONNELLY disbelieving him took him to the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, where he then learned that WACHTEL had been stabbed by his prisoner; GLASS was therefore locked up on that charge, as well as on that of attempting to take his own life.

DR. BEACH gave his testimony as to the result of the post-mortem examination, which showed that death was the result of exhaustion caused by hemorrhage, the right femoral artery and vein having been severed by a knife, about an inch of the knife blade having been found in the wound.

The jury returned a verdict that death was the result of hemorrhage caused by a knife wound at the hands of JOHN GLASS.

The prisoner said he was twenty-eight years, of age, single, was born in Switzerland, and was by trade a silk weaver. He did not deny stabbing WACHTEL, but said WACHTEL had brought it on himself. He was therefore committed to the Tombs for trial.

Horrible Affair in West Orange.

MRS. ANDREW BUCHANAN, while passing the house of WM. H. LYONS, on the Summerfield Road, West Orange, yesterday, heard terrible screams, and entering the house, found a young girl enveloped in flames. She tore the clothes from the girl, who then fled from the house to that of PATRICK ROONY, near Llewellyn Park, where medical attendance was had. She states, that in the absence of the family, a man and boy entered the house, and as she prevented them setting fire to it, they poured kerosene on her, and ignited it with a match. No one else saw them. She is terribly, probably fatally burned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M

No. 143—Clarke vs. Gardner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Weill vs. Strauss.	1715—Casey vs. Lindsey.
1674—O'Brien vs. Allen.	1717—Clark vs. Smith.
1543—Crowley vs. Heubner.	1719—Young vs. Fidler.
1730—Lowell Sewing-Machine Company vs. Milburn.	1720—Hanlon vs. Cuff.
	1732—Stewart vs. Crary.
	1736—Brosman vs. Brosman.
1711—Mandvelle vs. Mix.	1738—Goodspeed vs. N. Y. Oil Co.
1712—Wilcoxson vs. Mix.	

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 25.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Harrington *vs.* McGlynn; motion for receiver granted.

Lang *vs.* Knox; motion denied with costs, and preliminary stay granted.

Carpenter *vs.* Goodwin; findings of fact settled.

Lienan *vs.* Loeb; order settled.

By Judge Larremore.

Murray *vs.* Meyer; motion for appointment of receiver denied without prejudice; order of July 13, 1870, appointing temporary receiver granted.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

All notes of issue for causes now on the calendar must be filed and the jury fee paid on or before Saturday, July 30, inst.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 25.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64..109¼	100 Harlem.........132¾
500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.107⅜	200 Reading.........b30 94
14,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.c.107¾	200 do...bet. call 93¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 61	40 do......... 94⅞
20,000 do......... 61¼	100 L. S. & Mich. So. 90¾
5,000 do......... 61¼	1500 do......... 90¾
1,000 N. Car. Old bds 49½	100 do.........s60 90⅝
2,000 N. Car. Funding Act, '68...... 33	60 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 119
	5 Panama R......... 92
6,000 N. Car. Sp.Tax. 23¼	100 do......... 91¾
10,000 do......... 23½	50 do...bet. call 90
2,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 89	100 Ill. Central......... 130¾
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 30½	100 do......... 131
4,000 Ohio 6s, 1881.....100½	100 Cleve. & Pitts.b.c. 106
6,000 Cen. P.R.G'd bs. 86¼	100 Chi. & N. W......... 83¾
5,000 U. Pac.R.1st M. 82¼	300 do...bet. call 83¾
2,000 Mor. & Es.2d M. 97	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 84⅝
2,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.2d. 97	300 do...bet. call 84⅜
4,000 C.,C.& I.C.2d M. 68	50 do......... 85
23 Continental Bk... 95	200 N. J. Central......100¼
100 West. U. Tel... 34¾	100 do......... 100
100 Quick. Min. Co... 4½	200 Chi. & R. I......... 113
100 do......... 4½	100 do......... 112¾
300 Mariposa Pf....... 10¼	80 Mil. & St. Paul... 60¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 14¼	16 do......... 60
5 Am. M. U.Ex.b.c. 43	100 Tol., Wab. & W.. 49
100 U. S. Ex..bet.call 43¼	200 Chi. & Alton......... 115
300 N. Y. Cen. & H.. 93¾	200 Boston, H. & E.. 3¾
100 do......... 93¾	400 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 80
1000 do......... 93½	50 do......... 79¾
60,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs 88¾	100 P., Ft.W.& C. Gd. 92¼
20,000 do......... 88½	20 New-Jersey......... 115
100 Erie......... 22½	

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$21,500 U.S.6s,'81 R...113½	200 Mariposa Pf....... 10¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.109¾	100 do...bet. call 10¼
10,000 do.........109⅛	100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 40¾
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.b3.109¼	100 do......... 40⅜
10,000 do.........109¼	100 Quick.Min.Co.b. c. 5
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'68.c.108⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H.R.s10 93
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.c.107¾	100 do...bet. call 93⅛
14,000 do.........108	10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 88¾
10,000 do.........108	10,000 do...bet. call 88¾
40,000 do.........108¼	40,000 do......... 88⅜
40,000 do.......b3.108½	100 Erie Railway...... 22⅛
80,000 do.........108⅜	700 Reading R......... 94⅛
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s,x c. 63	300 L. S. & M. So. R.. 90⅜
35,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 61½	100 do......... 90¼
1,000 Mo. State 6s..... 89	20 do......... 91
5,000 N. Car.St. 6s, n. 30	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 84⅜
2,000 Cen.P.R.G'd bs. 86⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 76⅛
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 94¾	10 Mor. & Essex R.. 88⅜
100 Mariposa Min. Co. 6	

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 14¼	400 Reading R......... 93⅜
200 West. U. Tel...b3 34¾	300 L. S. & M. So. R.. 90¼
300 Pacific Mail....... 40¼	200 do......... 90⅜
200 do.........b3 40⅜	200 N. Y. & Allegh'y. 2 50
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 93	200 do.........s30 2 45
200 do......... 93¼	200 Dale Prop. B. Co.. 45¼

MONDAY, July 25—P. M.

The war in Europe has a more settled and serious aspect today than at any time during the past week, and all financial and commercial calculations upon its consequences and endurance are quite at sea. It looks as though the other great Powers of Europe would become involved in the deadly controversy between France and Prussia, and the early suspension of Gold Payments by the Bank of France creates the belief that NAPOLEON is prepared for a war of gigantic proportions and of no limited complications. Of course the proposition of the Bank to pay Silver for its Notes amounts to nothing more than an intimation to the traders and shopkeepers of Paris, and the merchants and manufacturers of the Provinces, that Bank of France Notes are to be the legal tender of the Empire while the war lasts. Nothing can be more certain than that the Bank means to save the whole of its Gold for the exigencies of the Government, and that it is not prepared to pay even Silver for its Bills on presentation, saying nothing of its vast deposits.

A curious story comes over the Cable, from the London *Times*, this Afternoon, to the effect that France and Prussia are to make peace by the absorption of the prosperous little Kingdom of Belgium into the French Empire, and of the Southern German States into the North German Confederation. But this rumor had no influence to depress Gold, which had been stiff through the forenoon at 120¾@120⅞@121 ⅌ cent.

The Public Funds rose with the price of Gold, for the first time since the War trouble, and the 5-20s advanced to 108¼ ⅌ cent., and other descriptions in proportion.

The Foreign Exchanges were strong for Sight Bills on London at 110¾@110⅞, and at 110⅞@111 ⅌ cent. for transfers by Cable. The 60 days' rate was 109⅞@109¾ ⅌ cent.

We believe our neighbor of the *World* to be all wrong in his abuse of the German-American Bankers in the present War crisis. They have done less to excite the Gold market than many of our own speculators in the Gold Room. They have *not* used American Money to bolster German credits abroad. Very few of these houses had large sums running on sixty day Bills when the War troubles began. Fewer still have credits now uncovered in Europe. The situation in this respect is wholly different from the War and Financial panic in May and June, 1866. Then the Anglo-American Bankers in in New-York had very large uncovered credits, and they shipped our Gold to meet pressing engagements in London, and to save disaster to their correspondents on that side, while continuing to draw fresh Bills at sixty days ahead. But we should now be safe in challenging our neighbor to point out a single German-American firm who is leaning upon American Money to meet engagements abroad. The list is not so large as to make it difficult to designate particular houses. We are quite sure it is not BELMONT on ROTHSCHILDS; STERNE upon STERNE BROTHERS; SPEYERS upon SPEYERS; SELIGMAN on SELIGMAN BROTHERS; SCHUCHARDT on the Netherlands Company; BALLIN on BALLIN; VON HOFFMAN on RAPHAEL; or any other respectable firm within the circle of our knowledge of Wall-street. That most of these houses have had orders to sell our Public Funds for account of their correspondents abroad, already held here, or soon to arrive, we have no doubt, and that they have been remitting Gold, and have other remittances in Gold yet to make to cover these operations, outside their ordinary Exchange business, is quite probable. But we do all these parties, the majority of whom were our firm friends during the War of the United States against the Rebellion, the justice to say that they have in no way and in no sense unduly excited the advance in Gold, nor have they used American Gold, raised upon new Bills, to pay or provide for their pre-existing engagements abroad.

The *World*, financially, as it is known to do politically, may strongly sympathize against Germany and on the French side, in the present contest, but our neighbor of the money column of that paper must be quite as well assured as we are that the popular sentiment down-town, among our bankers and merchants, is in the other direction, and for the good and sufficient reasons, first, that the "German Bankers" and the German people of this country were, with few exceptions, with the National Government, and trusted and strongly encouraged the Public Credit in the very crisis of the late war, and secondly, because the present outburst of the French Emperor against the German Nationality is regarded as alike unprovoked in its origin and unreasonably ambitious in its purpose. So far as these partialities enter into our American politics, we have only to repeat what we said at the outset, that the strong sympathies of banking and commercial circles down-town for the German side is not owing to the fact that the German vote in this country is stronger than the French, but because the Germans are our fast friends, and are believed to be in the right in the pending controversy. This may not be in accordance with the persistent partisan attacks of the *World*, but it is the truth, nevertheless.

In the Railway market there was generally a dull feeling today. The changes in prices is not so important as the advance of confidence among speculators in the future of the market. This seems the trouble on both sides of the account. The *Bears*, so called, seem as much indisposed to *sell* freely for a decline as the *Bulls* to *buy* freely for a rise. The volume of business on the New-York and Western Roads is quite moderate. There was more interest shown today in New-York Central and Lake Shore than in most of the other lines. The Southern State Bonds were again strong on new Tennessees. In the Pacific Bonds, the Centrals were done at 86½ and the Unions at 82¼ ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon. Money worked easy among the Brokers through the day at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call loan:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 23.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	109	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅝	108¼
American Gold Coin	119¾	120¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	61	61¾
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅞	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88½	88⅝
Reading Railroad	93⅞	94
Chicago and Rock Island	113¼	112⅝
North-western Common	82¾	83
North-western Preferred	85	84⅞
Pacific Mail Company	40½	40½
St. Paul Preferred	76½	76
St. Paul Common	60⅝	60⅛
Lake Shore	90⅝	90⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34⅝
New-Jersey Central	100¼	100
Toledo and Wabash	49¼	49

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881......113	5-20 coup., 1867......108¼
6 ⅌ ct. coup., 1881......113	5-20 coup., 1868......108⅜
5-20 coup, 1862......109¾	10-40 registered......106⅝
5-20 coup., 1864......109¼	10-40 coupon......106¾
5-20 coup., 1865......109¼	6s currency......110¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65......108⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coup.... 62¼	Ill. coupon 6s, '79......100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 61½	Illinois War Loan......100
N. Car. 6s, old...... 49½	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent......100
N. Car. Fund'g Act,'66 35	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '73...... 97
N. Car. Fund'g Act,'68 33	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78...... 97
N. Car. New Bonds.... 30	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '83...... 97
N. Car. Special Tax.. 23½	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78......100
Missouri 6s......... 88¾	Mich. 7 ⅌ c., War L'n..100
Louisiana 6s......... 69	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan..103[illegible]
Louisiana New Bonds 64	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72..106[illegible]
Connecticut 6s......100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73..106
Rhode Island 6s......100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74..107
Alabama 5s......... 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75..107
Alabama 8s......... 98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77..107
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81......100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78..107
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86......103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74..100
Ill. Canal Bonds, '70..100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75..100
Ill. coupon 6s, '77......100	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 88	Del., L. & W. 1st M... 98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 88	Tol. & W. 1st M., ex... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 88	Tol. & Wab. E. bds... 77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....102¼	Gt. W. 1st M., '88...... 89¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76.102¼	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.. 75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76..102¼	Gal. & Chi. 2d M...... 95
Erie 1st M., Ind...... 97	Chi., R. I. & Pac...... 96
Erie 7s 4th M., '80.... 83	N. J. Cen. new bds....102
Erie 7s 5th M., '88.... 78½	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 2d M 97
Hud. R. 7s 3d M., '75..100	Cle. & P. Con. S. F... 88
Harlem 1st M.......101	Clev. & Pitts 2d...... 92
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds....100	Clev. & Pitts 4th...... 76
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.... 92¾	Chi. & Alt. Inc. [illegible]
C.,B.& Q. 8 ⅌ c.1st M.109	Ohio & Miss. Con. [illegible]
Central Pac. bds.... 86¼	St. L. & Iron M. bds. [illegible]
Union Pac. 1st bds.. 82¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st [illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '70...100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d [illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 94	Tol., P. & W. E. D. [illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref [illegible]	Tol., P. & W. W. D. [illegible]
Han. & St. J. L. G. [illegible]	Tol., P. & W. [illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York [illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' [illegible]	[illegible]
America [illegible]	[illegible]
City [illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix [illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's [illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders' [illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward [illegible]	[illegible]
State of New-York [illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce [illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean [illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile [illegible]	[illegible]
American Exchange [illegible]	Citizens' Mining [illegible]
Chatham [illegible]	Mariposa Mining [illegible]
Bank of the Republic [illegible]	Mariposa Preferred [illegible]
Bank of N. America [illegible]	Adams Express [illegible]
Hanover 104	Wells-Fargo Express 14
East River 112	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip 2¾
Market 104	American Express 43
Nassau 107	United States Ex. 43½
Shoe and Leather 166	Pacific Mail 40⅜
Continental 95	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	100⅝
City 6s, New	101	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	115½	116
Pennsylvania Central	115	115¼
Reading	94	94⅛
Lehigh Valley	57¼	57½
Catawissa Preferred	36	36½
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27¼
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	89

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Aug. 1.

The Sixpenny Savings Bank, Astor-place, has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 11, says:

"The past week has been characterized by a renewal of tropical heat, with light showers. All vegetation has, therefore, been forced at a great rate, and the cutting of oats has commenced in Kent, with fairer prospects of a crop than once expected. A new growth has commenced in the meadows, and should the showers become plenteous, some compensation will be made for the light hay crop. In Southern France and Italy, new samples of wheat, of fine quality, have appeared, but without abundance; indeed, it is in the South chiefly that the deficiency of this grain is to be expected. Rain has been plentiful in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Hungary, and the prospects of a good gathering in the latter country have brightened. The Southern States of America will also soon have new corn, and at San Francisco about an average result is reckoned on. Our own crops of all kinds are hastening on apace, and, should the sultry weather continue, the gathering will be almost simultaneous. Paris has fluctuated in the value of Flour, and has lately reported some advance, though not in Wheat; but at Marseilles there has been a slight improvement, while most country markets note a decline. The state of the weather and foreign markets have brought more dullness into the Wheat trade here, and though some places resist any decline, others have accepted 1s. to 2s. less money, leaving the average reduction for the week about 1s. Still, with stocks everywhere reduced and the English market relatively cheaper than most places in Europe, it is not to be expected that we shall give way seriously, and the late advance of 10s. has been not upon a high, but very low price, only bringing us to about the average of former years. Should the rain, so long withheld, descend in abundance when the crops are cut, there is ample room for a further rise of 10s. without quotations becoming oppressive. Our anticipations that New-York would be the first place to accommodate prices to the English market have already been realized, as No. 2 Wheat has been offered by telegram thence at 42s. 9d. c. f. i. per 480 lbs. France has again appeared as a customer for Oats, and there is no doubt that the crop in that country and in this will be very deficient. The arrivals off the coast since July 1 were 53 cargoes; of which 22 cargoes were Wheat, 21 Maize, 6 Barley, 1 Rye and 3 Oats. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 3 cargoes in all, viz: Ghirka, 47s. to 48s., and No. 2 Milwaukee at 46s. Maize, 10 cargoes, at 28s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Rye, 1 cargo, at 35s.; Barley, 4 cargoes, at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 9d.; Oats, 3 cargoes and 10,000 quarters, at 24s. 3d. to 28s. 9d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 46,362 quarters, at 51s. 6d., against 46,556 quarters, at 47s. 9d., in 1869. The London averages were 52s. 3d. on 1,244 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending July 2, were 305,329 cwts. Wheat, and 55,415 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ NOTICE.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid that day on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of this Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 25, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	75	Beef, pkgs	240
Cotton, bales	4,377	Cut-meats, pkgs	125
Cotton-seed, bags	514	Grease, pkgs	35
Copper, bbls	43	Lard, pkgs	50
Eggs, bbls	419	Stearine, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	6,588	Butter, pkgs	512
Wheat, bushels	87,819	Cheese, bxs	3,492
Corn, bushels	26,925	Tallow, pkgs	51
Oats, bushels	170,920	Oil, Lard, bbls	35
Rye, bushels	140	Oil-cake, pkgs	307
Malt, bushels	548	Starch, bxs	675
Beans, bushels	75	Tobacco, hhds	626
Hemp, bales	9	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,689
Hides, No	5,575	Whiskey, bbls	230
Hides, bdls	1,734	Wool, bales	1,253
Leather, sides	3,030	Pecans, pkgs	166
Resin, bbls	220	Pea-nuts, bags	203
Pork, bbls	65	Moss, bales	191

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—27 tons Rio Hache Wood, 25 tons Brazilletto Wood, 40 tons Fustic, 17 hhds. Tallow, 75 bbls. Fish-oil, 2,400 Staves, 100 hhds. Refined Syrup, 670 bbls. Resin, 1,010 bbls. Flour, 51 boxes Bacon, 84 tcs. Beef, 54,838 bushels Wheat, 634 hhds. Tobacco, 4,601 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *New World*, for London—274 bales Hops, 317 bbls. Resin, 668 sacks Cotton-seed Cake, 1,500 bags Oil-cake, 7,485 bushels Peas, 7,479 bushels Wheat, 3,600 Staves, 100 boxes Spermaceti, 55 hhds. Tallow, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 42 bundles Whalebone, 3 boxes Books, 3 pks. Furs, 150 seroons Bark, 6,342 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Ole Bull*, for London—29,065 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner *Kate Brigham*, for London—280 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 2,730 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *C. H. Southard*, for London—80 hhds. Tobacco, 130 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 1,001 bbls. Resin, 1,019 bbls. Flour, 44,599 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Selma*, for Cork—17,628 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Annie M. Gray*, for Antwerp—2,750 bbls. Oil.

By the bark *Atalanta*, for Hamburg—3,470 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Fortuna*, for Barcelona—980 bbls. Petroleum, 3,000 Staves.

By the brig *John Shay*, for Oporto—12 cases Clocks, 4 pks. Agricultural Implements, 50 tons Logwood, 97 bbls. Flour, 21,600 Staves, 11,491 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Ida M. Comery*, for Oporto—500 bbls. Flour, 26,500 Staves, 8,724 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Rio, of which sales have been reported to the extent of 1,000 bags, by the *Contest*, and 256 bags, by the *Knyphausen*, on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19¼c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Caracas, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active and firmer. Sales, 2,042 bales for early delivery, (of which 297 bales were to arrive,) including 1,531 bales to spinners, and 511 bales to speculators. Also, 4,400 bales for forward delivery, including 4,150 bales Basis Low Middling, July, 19c.@20c.; 100 bales do., August, 17¾c.; 150 bales do., September, 17c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15¾	16	16¼
Good Ordinary	17¾	18	18¼	18½
Low Middling	19¾	20	20¼	20½
Middling	20½	20¾	21	21¼
Good Middling	22	22¼	22½	22¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,377
Receipts last week	3,464
Receipts the preceding week	7,780
Receipts since Sept. 1	725,163
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Sept. 1	416,680
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,837
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,250

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for all grades of State and Western Flour has been very limited, and prices have been generally quoted off again 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The export and speculative inquiry has been light. There has been very little disposition manifested by purchasers to operate in lines of superfine or low extras. Some 1,500 bbls. Extra State were reported sold at $6 25, and resold at $6 35 ⅌ bbl. for August delivery, some 2,000 bbls. Extra State were disposed of at $6 50 ⅌ bbl. Of Extra Minnesota, 500 bbls. were sold, likewise for August delivery, on private terms. The jobbing trade has been on a restricted scale on the basis of our modified figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,850 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 50 to $6 10; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 15@$6 50: very good to very choice do. at $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western. $6 10@$6 50: poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 35@$6 65 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 75@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 10
Extra State	6 15@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping grades	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 35@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 55@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ⅌ bbl	6 40@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in very slack request at lower and drooping prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 750 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good ordinary, and at $7 35@$10 for good ordinary to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light supply and good demand, ranging from $5 40@$7 40, for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive, since our last, at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey, and $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine, and ordinary extras, ⅌ bbl	$5 65@$6 25
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ⅌ bbl	6 25@ 7 35
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ⅌ bbl	6 35@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl	5 40@ 7 40
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 50@28 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active, but at materially reduced prices for other than prime parcels of No. 1 and No. 2 Spring, which have been scarce and in demand for export at fairly supported rates. The depression has been mainly in Amber Western, (Winter,) which closed at about $1 54, for for prime, against $1 57 on Saturday, and in the inferior grades of Spring, which have been in very liberal supply, and rather difficult of sale, at even the lower figures current today. Most of the wheat arriving by canal and river is in poor condition, and not available for export by sail. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, part in store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, at $1 52@$1 56, chiefly at $1 54@$1 55 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 43@$1 50; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 40, for poor to prime Milwaukee, closing at $1 33@$1 40 for good to prime, afloat; $1 20@$1 33 for Chicago; No. 1 and No. 2 Spring, mixed, at $1 45; No. 3 Spring at $1 15@$1 22; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 08@$1 14 ⅌ bushel; White Genesee at $1 80@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 55@$1 56, and new Amber Ohio at $1 60. Corn has been quite freely offered, and has been quoted decidedly lower, leading to rather more liberal purchases, chiefly within a range of 95c.@$1 for new mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, at 93c.@$1 03 for poor to prime new mixed Western, closing at $1 for prime boat-loads; $1 05@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 14@$1 16 for White do., and 85c.@92c. for unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive on a basis of $1 12@$1 15 for State, and 98c.@$1 05 for Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues quite dull and nominal. Barley-malt rules very quiet since our last, from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats have been difficult of sale, though offered freely, and at the close, at a reduction of fully 3c. a bushel. Sales have been reported, since our, last of 57,000 bushels at 59c.@63c. for poor to prime mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about 60c., asked, for good boat-loads, afloat, 65c. for White do., 67c.@70c. for ordinary to choice White State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and 50c.@55c. for unsound, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 1,010 bbls. Flour and 54,838 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 7,361 bbls. Flour, 81,143 bushels Wheat and 7,485 bushels Peas for London; 17,628 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 597 bbls. Flour and 20,215 bushels Wheat for Oporto.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request since our last at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet but steady, since our last, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts have been — bales; exports, 274 bales to London.

LEATHER—Sole has been salable and firm, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more demand at uniform prices. A cargo of Porto Rico changed hands on private terms. New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@97c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@97c.

PETROLEUM—There has been but little call for Crude, which has been quoted about steady on the basis of 12½c. in bulk and 17c. in shipping order, ⅌ gallon. At the Creek sales have been reported of 4,500 bbls. on the upper road, for early delivery, at $3 15@$3 25; 1,000 bbls. do., buyer balance of the year, at $4; and 7,000 bbls. on the lower road, for early delivery, at $3 35 ⅌ bbl. Refined Oil has been quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported here since our last of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, part at 24c.; 4,000 bbls. do., August, at 24½c., ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. for July and August delivery, part at 24¼c. ⅌ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 2,730 bbls. for London, 2,750 bbls. for Antwerp, 980 bbls. for Barcelona, and 3,470 bbls. for Hamburg. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in limited demand, quotations ranging from 29c.@31c. as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at about 9c. for shipping order, and 4c.@4½c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, but less firm. The main call has been for Mess and Prime Mess. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $30 12½@$30 25 for Western Mess; $28 50@$29 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$24 50 for Prime; $29 50@$30 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller July and Aug. 1, at $30 20 ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 225 pks. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 20c.@24½c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in tight tcs.; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ⅌ lb. Bacon has been inactive at about 15½c.@15½c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15¾c.@16c. for Short Rib, ⅌ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at somewhat steadier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 370 tcs. at 15c.@17½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¾c.@16¼c. for City, and 17c.@17¼c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller for August, at 17¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in demand and steady; sales have been reported, since our last, of 220 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $15@$19 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair request at full prices. Sales 350 tcs. at $26@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter has been in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 512 pks. Cheese continues in light demand at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts were 3,492 boxes.

RICE—Has been in light demand, but firm in price, on limited offerings.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

SUGARS—Raw have been more sought after, chiefly for refining purposes, at about previous figures. Sales, 1,610 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 9¼c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10¼c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10½c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10½c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅜c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, ranging from 12c.@14¼c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 125,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@10¼c. for Inferior to Choice; 48,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@21c.; 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at steady prices; sales 370 bbls. at $1 02@$1 02½ for wood and iron-bound pks. ⅌ gallon; receipts, 230 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has not been much movement in this line, but, with a limited supply of room available, rates have been supported. For Liverpool there have been taken, since our last, 250 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 46,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 12d. ⅌ bushel; and 75,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and 15,500 bushels Wheat at 12d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol, a British ship, of 700 tons capacity, at £3,500.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 25, 1870.

Trade in Live Stock is just now sorely depressed by the intense heat. Butchers fear to purchase more than supplies for the moment, as Cattle constantly succumb to sun-stroke, and the loss of even one prime Steer out of a drove quickly places the profit on the wrong side of the balance-sheet. Horned Cattle ran from the poorest grades, including Texans to good Ohio Steers, and prices ranged from 11c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Corresponding weights were 5½c.@7½c.

SALES TODAY.

J. W. MCMAHON sold for S. W. ALLERTON 31 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for self, 109 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, with a fair top, from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for S. W. ALLERTON 105 Illinois Steers, a fair lot, at 15c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for W. SNIDER, 59 Ohio Steers, fair Cattle, from 15c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold for self 19 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. J. H. DOLBEY sold for S. W. ALLERTON 84 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 161 Ohio Steers from common to good, from 14½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for HODGES & TAYLOR, 37 Illinois Steers, light poor Cattle, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; also for same, 72 Texans, common and coarse, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; and again, 48 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 15c.@16½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; and for W. KELLY, 77 Indiana Steers, common light Cattle, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Trade dull: 200 Sheep sold, from 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. These rates cannot be said to afford a just estimate of the state of trade, as this limited number was sold off in small lots, some even at single animals. The fresh Sheep continued on hand, unlooked for up to noon this day. Weekly report of Sheep sold by J. W. PIDCOCK, for the week ending July 25, 1870: 4,108 Sheep; price received, $18,586 40; range of prices, 3¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by R. BELLIS, for week ending July 25, 1870; 1,368 Sheep; price received, $4,709 75; 28 Lambs, price received, $141 30; range of prices for Sheep, 4¼c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 11c. ⅌ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

S. W. ALLERTON & Co. report trade in Hogs lively and the demand good; quality, also, somewhat improved; range of prices for City-dressed Hogs, 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards for week ending July 23, 1870, 1,962 head of horned Cattle, 7,636 Hogs, 5,848 Sheep. There were slaughtered in said yards during same week, 431 head of horned Cattle, 7,619 Hogs, 5,931 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards for yesterday and today, 53 cars of horned Cattle, 39 cars of Hogs, 4 cars of Sheep.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 & 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly Report of sales effected at said yards for week ending July 25, 1870: 12 Beeves at 14c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Cows and Calves sold together at $45@$50@$65@$75 ⅌ head; 80 Veals from 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; 3,705 Sheep and Lambs from 5c.@7c. and from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The London *Times* of yesterday publishes the draft of a secret treaty, said to have been submitted by Napoleon to Prussia, the main points of which are: That France shall acquire Luxembourg and absorb Belgium, while in reciprocation that country acquiesces in the union of Germany, and recognizes the acquisitions of territory taken by Prussia from Austria. The existence of such a treaty, it is said, causes intense indignation in London, and the duplicity of the Powers concerned is severely felt. The action of Napoleon is considered insulting to England. The French Embassy in London profess entire ignorance of the matter. A dispatch from Brussels states that the text published is authentic, and the fact was known in Belgium a short time ago. The subject was seriously discussed in Parliament last night. The *Morning Telegraph* publishes the particulars of an interview had a fortnight since with the French Emperor, in which it is stated that, at that time, he had no thought of war.

Dispatches received in London from Saarbrück by the way of Berlin, give the details of a sharp skirmish which took place on Sunday near the town of Gersweiler. The Prussians had advanced into the country several miles, when they encountered the French in force. The latter are reported to have retired, leaving ten killed and wounded on the field. The Prussians suffered no loss, and this fact is said to have demonstrated the superiority of the needle-gun over the Chassepot. The French Custom-house at Schrecklingen was subsequently captured, and the officers, upon making resistance, were either killed or taken prisoners. A body of German Lancers are also reported to have crossed the border on Sunday, torn up the rails of the Metz Railway for some distance, destroyed a viaduct, and returned to camp without loss. The desertions from the French army are reported to be numerous. The French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz. A force is also concentrating at Dunkirk, on the coast near the Belgian frontier. The people living on the islands at the mouth of the Elbe have all removed, in order that experienced pilots for the French fleet may not be found when wanted.

In the French *Journal Officiel* of yesterday, a decree is published closing the sessions of the Senate and Corps Legislatif. The same paper also contains the following statement, namely, that orders have been issued for the conducting the war, that the rules of international law be strictly observed. Privateering is abolished, and France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of Americans or Spaniards found on board the vessels of an enemy. The number of volunteers enrolled in France is now 110,000. The Duke de Palikao, it is now considered tolerably certain, will command the army of the Baltic. The Toulon fleet sailed yesterday for Cherbourg. The Empress has gone to that port to visit the fleet, and on her return she is to visit the troops at Strasbourg and Metz. The Emperor will leave on Thursday, it is now stated, for the front. Forty prisoners, according to the Metz papers, have thus far been captured by the French forces. The gradual evacuation of Rome, it is said, has been determined upon. The old fortifications of Paris are to be put in order for defense.

Ireland is said to sympathize almost unanimously with France. In Dublin and Cork large meetings were held on Sunday, when strong Gallican resolutions were adopted. The existence of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between France and Spain, is denied in Madrid by the Ministerial organs, but reasserted in other journals. A French recruiting office has been opened in Montreal by an agent who arrived from France. Large bounties are promised and a free passage to Europe. The recruits thus far are mostly Irishmen. As a guarantee of good faith, $50,000 has been deposited in one of the banks in that city. The American European squadron in foreign waters is to be strengthened by the addition of several war vessels. Neither France or Prussia are to be allowed to purchase warships or supplies in this country. A large meeting of Germans was held in Washington, last evening, and measures taken to raise money in aid of the wounded.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Viscount J. de Treilhard was, yesterday, nominated as Minister to Washington, in a decree published yesterday in Paris, in the *Journal Officiel*....Rochefort's paper made its appearance again, yesterday, but with the announcement that its publication would cease, owing to the recent measures of the Government against the Press....The Archbishop of Paris returned from Rome on Sunday, and was received by the Emperor and Empress....Notice has been given in the British Parliament of the introduction of a resolution asking for the correspondence in reference to the *Alabama* claims....In an explosion which occurred in a colliery at Kersley, England, on Sunday, two persons were killed and a number injured....The signal for a Carlist outbreak is expected momentarily in Spain, and all needful precautions have been taken to meet it. The Spanish Cortes will resume its sessions in November....Entire tranquillity, it is said, prevails in Portugal, and the reports of a crisis on account of Saldana's retirement from the Ministry are contradicted....Austria, it is reported, will prohibit the proclamation of the infallibility dogma....The Turkish Government, it is stated, have entered into a contract for 200 American cannon.

GENERAL.

Two British gun-boats have started for the port of Pekin to demand satisfaction for the outrages there committed. The foreign residents of Shanghai have been called on to volunteer for an expedition with the same destination. The French will send a naval and military force from Saigon, and war is thought to be inevitable.

Advices by the way of London from Cape Town, Africa, announce the discovery of new diamond fields.

Benjamin Robinson, a dry-goods dealer in Lowell, Mass., and an old and respected citizen, cut his throat in that place, on Sunday, inflicting a wound from which he died yesterday. A fit of temporary insanity, caused by the intense heat, is said to have incited the deed.

Trains will begin running regularly on Monday next on the new air-line railway between New-Haven and Middletown.

Malcom Claiborn, a colored Representative of the Georgia Legislature from Burke County, was shot and killed yesterday morning, at Atlanta, by Moses H. Bentley, a colored messenger of the same body. The shooting was the result of a private quarrel. Bentley has been arrested.

Cum Wing, a contractor, and the person in charge of 150 Chinese at work on a plantation near New-Orleans, was seized on Sunday by the Chinamen, who had become dissatisfied, and held as a hostage. The Police were called on, and Cum Wing was released, while the ringleaders of the affair were arrested.

A fire, said to have been caused by an incendiary, at Binghamton, in this State, on Sunday, destroyed a barn, together with a span of horses, belonging to Col. W. Dwight. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the detection and arrest of the criminals.

Three large stores in the business portion of Jamestown, in this State, were burned yesterday, involving a loss of $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

The harvest in Oregon, this year, is the largest ever gathered in the State.

The survey for the Northern Pacific Railway was begun on Sunday, at Olympia, in Washington Territory.

Newman's wheelbarrow manufactory, located at Milton Landing, on the Hudson River, was destroyed by fire, on Saturday. Loss $30,000. Insurance $10,000.

The Lowell Railway grain elevator, at Boston, fell, yesterday, with a great crash. Two men, named respectively Michael Kennedy and John W. Clark, were killed. The accident was caused by the unsoundness of the timbers comprising the stanchions.

George Cronyn, a prominent opponent of Brigham Young at Salt Lake City, Utah, was found dead yesterday. The cause of his death is unknown, but it is reported that he committed suicide.

The town of Calebrock, N. H., was visited by a severe conflagration on Sunday, which destroyed nearly all its business portion. The losses, as reported, amount to about $70,000. Insurance not stated.

At a reception recently given in Salt Lake City to Gen. Augur, by Col. Anderson, a large party of Mormons gathered in front of the house, insulted those within, and finally broke up the festivities.

Are there Two Sides to the European Question?

Most people seem to have made up their minds that there are not. They see only one side. They say that Napoleon is a despot. We certainly think that he is not the model of a "constitutional" ruler—but what act of despotism has he ever committed which King William has not at least equaled, if not exceeded, in Prussia? Napoleon has suspended the liberty of the Press and of free speech. So has King William. Napoleon has governed without Ministers. King William has done the same—indeed, he has treated his Ministers worse than his dogs. Napoleon has disturbed the peace of Europe. Bismarck and King William together have disturbed it at least quite as often.

But then, it is said, Bismarck is working for a good end and Napoleon for a bad one. Well, that is passable enough as a piece of dogmatism, but how will it bear investigation? What has become of popular liberties under the rule of Prussia? Is there anything like fair play in the way in which Denmark, Hanover, or Schleswig-Holstein have been treated? It is said, "Oh, but it is for the good of these small States to be swallowed up." The eel might as well be told that it is good for it to be skinned—but if we could become acquainted with the eel's opinion upon the subject, we should probably find that it did not appreciate the beauty of the transaction. For the sake of "German Unity" everything must be sacrificed. The idea naturally dazzles the mind of every German—although it is only very lately that the people have brought themselves to approve of it. At first they considered the ambition of Bismarck as almost criminal. Now he has shown them that he can make their country the greatest in Europe if they will only follow his advice. Germany, like Aaron's rod, will swallow up all the rest. Some may say, it is good that it should be so. But France thinks differently—and we turn upon France and tell her that she is daring the wrath of Heaven by presuming to have an opinion upon the subject. When one nation attempts to decide off-hand on a question in dispute between foreigners, she generally makes a mess of it. So it was with England in our war. So, perhaps, it will be with other nations in the present war.

Now, who caused the war? France, everybody shouts. Well, where is your proof of it? A theory is constructed that Prim saw Napoleon, and arranged the Hohenzollern difficulty, so that it might afford a pretext for declaring war against Prussia. Very pretty—but is Napoleon a fool? He may be anything else people choose to call him—but he is not an imbecile. And the precious plot attributed to him could only be the fruit of sheer dotage.. For it was quite certain that Europe would instantly see through the trick, and that almost every great Power would soon be arrayed against France. If France was determined to make war, she need not have gone so far out of her way for a pretext. She could have taken up the disregarded treaty of Prague, and found in that something to answer her purpose.

Then take the story on the other side—namely, that Bismarck intrigued with Prim in order to compel France to fight, knowing that by that means he could bring over the South German Confederation to his side, and at once suppress all jealousies of Prussia. Who is to decide between these stories, unless, indeed, it be the Pope? On the face of matters, the one tale is no more improbable than the other. France, after all, has not so much to gain by a war as Prussia. Bismarck accomplishes "German Unity" by it, whether he wins or loses, while France can only gain if she wins. A German correspondent offers to put us right on the whole question. He says:

> "I merely wish to state that Prussia, since Sadowa, has continually been working for a German unity, which *could only be achieved by a war* against that despot whose main object has always been to impede, if he possibly could, the attainment of the desired aim."

Then what becomes of the statement that France, and France alone, is responsible for the war? Our correspondent is doubtless right. German unity could *not* have been accomplished, at least so soon, without a war with France. The end may be worth a war; but is it just to saddle Napoleon with the whole responsibility of it? Can we not give "moral support" to the Germans without falsifying all the facts of contemporary history? It is all very well to renounce Napoleon and all his works—but surely something is due to our own credit as the chroniclers of passing events.

"Lawlessness in the South."

The sea-serpent and the monster gooseberry render periodical service to a certain class of newspapers. There are others, and those, we are sorry to say, of the Republican faith, which, with marvelous regularity, descant upon "the reign of lawlessness in the South." The heading appears periodically. We accept it as a sign, when Congress is in session, that some extravagant measure is in contemplation. At other times, the stale story is intended to serve some election purpose, or to afford a semblance of justification for some extraordinary assumption of authority of the kind with which Gov. Holden is familiarizing North Carolina and startling the country. Whatever the end to be served, we are quite sure that usually there is an unavowed purpose, the accomplishment of which seems to render expedient the awakening of popular indignation against the South. Everybody knows what "firing the Southern heart" meant in days before the war. "The reign of lawlessness in the South" is a stereotyped expression, which is used to fire the Radical heart when the tendency in matters political is to indifference and stagnation.

The device is a blunder, even in a party sense. We do not say that it is destitute of effect. Experience has shown that an incessant repetition of sensational stories relating to crime in Southern communities influences the action of Congress, and is effective as an electioneering agency in the North and West. The power that suppressed the rebellion will submit to no trifling when any portion of the work achieved is declared to be in jeopardy; and a systematic reiteration of statements exhibiting the temper and conduct of the Southern people in an unfriendly light, contributes not a little to popular excitement on the subject. The gusto with which these statements are printed and read implies a mistaken conception of the real interests of the Republican Party. The supposition acted upon is, that that party has more to gain from "lawlessness in the South" than from order and peace. Only make it apparent that crime begotten of hostility to the Union abounds unchecked at the South, and Republican majorities may be counted on with certainty. That seems to be a favorite hypothesis. But it is one that offends against common sense. For continued violations of law, and continued defiance of the authority of law, imply a more or less extensive failure of reconstruction. And reconstruction being one of the distinctive results of the Republican policy, whatever implies the failure of reconstruction, as a means of restoring order and good government, also implies the failure of the Republican Party to achieve one of its cherished objects. If there still is "lawlessness in the South" on the extensive scale which alone can justify the use of the circumstance in political controversy, then a very important part of the Republican work has been abortive. This is not the conclusion which the party managers would wish the country to adopt.

Of course, the truth is above and before all party considerations. Whether it hurts Republican interests or helps them, let us have the truth. The misfortune is, that we have much more in the highly-colored narratives that are promulgated and commented on by the mischief-makers. Thus, criminal incidents which are passed unnoticed at the North, are invested with a political significance when they occur at the South. We have plenty of lawlessness in New-York, but who among us proposes to hold the entire community responsible for it? Who proposes to make it an excuse for Federal interference, or to use it for campaign purposes in Ohio or Mississippi? Yet the whole South is arraigned at the bar of Northern opinion because murders are committed in Tennessee or North Carolina. The whole Southern people are made the text for solemn exhortations and loyal threats and warnings, because some drunken rebel in Memphis shoots an industrious negro, or because a gang of ruffians in Georgia insult and injure some worthy Northerner who has gone there to earn an honest living. These occurrences are bad, whether reported from Kansas or the South. But we act unwisely and unjustly when we apply the generalizing process to one case, and omit it in the other. Of this injustice the South may reasonably complain.

As a whole, the South is as free from lawlessness as any other part of the country. There are bad localities in the reconstructed States, but so there are in this City and in this State. The general condition of things is, however, one that the Southern people have no reason to be ashamed of. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi may safely challenge comparison with States similarly situated in ordinary respects, at the South and West. There has been a fair average of progress everywhere. The main body of the population have applied themselves to industrial pursuits, with a steady determination which has already borne good fruit. They are rebuilding villages and cities, cultivating farms, and familiarizing themselves with enterprises which will yield more than the old prosperity. Let us concede both the extent and significance of these indications, ungrudgingly. They are among the best evidences of the success of the Republican policy, and among the most solid guarantees of peace and profit. If we would win the respect of the South, we must not magnify its faults, or close our eyes to its merits. We do both when we make exceptional crimes a pretext for exciting against it the distrust and ill-will of other sections.

Railways and the Public.

Little more than forty years ago the first American railroad was opened. Today we have over fifty thousand miles of road busily engaged, besides many thousands of miles projected or being built. From the very first we seem to have recognized the railroad as an important aid in the work of material development, and have steadily made it a pioneer agency. In so doing we adopted precisely the opposite course from that pursued in Europe. There the railroad was the result of over-crowded civilization; it was built by capital as a venture, not only to secure dividends, but to increase the value of property in old settlements. With us, railroads have been built chiefly as a means of enabling the pioneer to reach the markets of the country with his produce.

For many years the tide of emigration was confined to the channels of water communication. The basin of the great lakes, and the beds of navigable rivers, were first occupied by the settlers, but these very soon became filled, and then the living stream was forced back into the interior in order to reach the choice lands. In due time came the demand for railroads to accommodate this latter class, and for many years the resources of the country were severely taxed to meet it. Meanwhile, the East was engaged in a similar work of local development. While the West was struggling to build railroads to take its grain to market, the East was building them as a means of developing its mines, its manufactures, and its internal traffic. Having first built short lines between important points, they were converted, by means of consolidation, into great lines under one management, with vast combinations of business interests.

This process has gone on for years, and with the most startling results. The "consolidating process" is one peculiar to this country, and if pursued for a few years longer it will create some of the most gigantic monopolies ever known in the world. In illustration of our meaning, it may be stated that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad already owns or controls by lease over 2,700 miles of track, with a property of $160,000,000; the New-York Central practically controls 5,000 miles of track, with a property of $300,000,000, while the Erie Railway, the Chicago and Rock Island, and several other lines, are continually making new combinations, for the purpose of securing the rapidly developing business of the great West, and of the Pacific slope.

With this process of accretion constantly going on, the result must be the speedy creation of a power which cannot be without influence beyond its legitimate sphere of operation. The records of legislation at Albany, Harrisburg, and Madison, during the last twenty years, contain some of the largest railroad jobs ever witnessed among civilized peoples, and most of them were accomplished by unfair means. Within the last ten years, at least three hundred millions of acres of our public domain have also been given away by Congress to railroad speculators, and new schemes are presented at every session. What the country has to fear is that, ultimately, the railroad interest will, through consolidation, become so strong that it will be beyond legislative control. Already the various companies do pretty much as they like. How will it be a quarter of a century hence?

An Honorable Career.

One of the things about which men have always had the most conflicting notions is honor. At different times and in different countries, almost every action that strict moralists are accustomed to regard as a violation of the code of ethics, has been practiced and upheld as honorable. It was once regarded as entirely honorable and praiseworthy for an English monarch to force loans from unwilling Hebrew capitalists by extracting their teeth. Sir Francis Drake was the pride and boast of the British Navy in his day, though in ours he would seem less like Nelson than Kidd. The latter worthy, indeed, seems to have differed from the gallant Sir Francis not so much in virtue as in prudence. Had he been shrewd enough to confine his depredations to alien merchantmen, he would have earned from his grateful country an ovation instead of a halter, and spared posterity the labor of digging for treasures which he would not then have been obliged to hide. The first Napoleon is still denounced as a tyrant and a perjured villain, or revered as a hero and a martyr, according as we obey the inspiration of Sir Walter Scott or Mr. Abbott. Nor has all the progress and enlightenment of the nineteenth century sufficed to fix our notions of this variable abstraction. Honor is just as indefinable in theory, and just as inconsistent in practice today, as at any time for a thousand years. A modern French gentleman is considered strictly honorable, although he abuses in the vilest way the confidence of his friend. So long as an English nobleman meets his gambling obligations, he may swindle every tradesman he has dealings with. And only the other day that chivalrous Virginia gentleman, who gallantly assassinated his son-in-law by the bedside of his sick daughter, was bowed out of Court by a sympathizing Judge, as a Bayard without fear and without reproach.

In this chaos of public opinion, it is not strange that our notions of what is called an honorable career should become confused. Time was when only the learned and the warlike professions were deemed worthy of that title. But nowadays we give it a more comprehensive application, and we are not surprised to find that professional base-ball playing comes under its heading. It is the President of the famous Cincinnati Club who makes the announcement. The Red Stockings, he says, in a late card, are strong in various ways, but strongest "in a unity of purpose to go forward in an honorable career." Heretofore we have been disposed to doubt the expediency of converting a pastime into the occupation of a life. We have ventured to doubt whether it could be well for so many hundreds of vigorous and energetic young men throughout the country to give themselves up to a pursuit which confers no benefit on the community, and ends by unfitting them for any useful business. But here we are effectually answered. If ball-tossing be an honorable career, there is surely no reason why we should not all embark in it, provided the profits are at all proportionate to the glory. And what limit henceforth shall be put to the number of honorable careers? Is croquet-playing an honorable career, and is the holder of the champion billiard-cue made by that fact also an honorable man? And how about boxing, and cricketing, and card-shuffling, and dice-throwing—are these also honorable careers? So vast a field of conjecture is opened by the *dictum* of the Red Stockings' President, that we are compelled to pause and reflect on it. Perhaps our views of life and its duties are radically wrong; it may be really the drones and not the workers that deserve the honor and the honey. But if so, what a mistake we have all made, and how grateful we should be to our Cincinnati Mentor for setting us right. Perhaps we could do no better than to join the nearest ball club at once; for, at the present rate of progress of the national game, we shall soon find, as *Malbone* tells us in the play, "that is your only calling worthy of an honest gentleman."

The discovery of a secret treaty between two European Powers against the integrity of other Powers must always cause a painful sensation, but the particular document published yesterday is something without parallel in the history of intrigue. The story is that a treaty was discussed between France and Prussia, by virtue of which France recognized the acquisitions of Prussia from Austria, and agreed to the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted. The consideration for this was to be the facilitation on the part of Prussia of the acquisition to France of Luxembourg and Belgium. It has always been said, and believed, that a compact was informally agreed to between the Emperor Napoleon and Count Bismarck at Biarritz, by which Napoleon guaranteed to Prussia non-interference in the war with Austria. Whatever the agreement may have been, it came to nothing; but it is quite evident that the two great intriguers of the day believed at one time that they had arrived at a good understanding with each other. If the infamous treaty now disclosed was ever seriously discussed, neither of the Powers concerned in it would be entitled to much sympathy in its present troubles. Mr. Gladstone pronounces the document astounding, but is evidently unable to deny its existence. It would be impossible to offer any excuse or justification for it, and under these circumstances Prussia or France will probably be eager to repudiate it, if repudiation is possible.

This morning's dispatches represent the French base of operations as extending from Strasburg to Thionville,—that is to say, starting from a point where the Rhine forms the frontier between France and Baden, the line of military defense follows the course of the imaginary boundary between France and Rhenish Prussia, stopping just at the point where the Belgian frontier begins and the danger of hostile attack ceases. The posts of St. Avold and Bitche are two small towns within a few miles of Prussian territory, and surrounded on either side by the hilly region of the Moselle, whose vine-covered slopes preserve the same characteristics on both sides of the frontier. So defined, the French position is an exceedingly strong one, and well calculated to guard the integrity of the Empire along the entire line from which Prussia can advance, unless, indeed, the South German States find a *casus fœderis* in the quarrel, and leave their territory open for Prussian occupation.

That is a good rule in reasoning which requires the acceptance of the nearest explanation, when the causes of any phenomenon are in dispute. It is disregarded, however, by Wall-street wiseacres, who reject the obvious interpretation of the tendency in gold and stocks, and try to account for it by imputing to some of the banks participation in speculative movements. These men would have us believe that but for the banks the gold-premium would not have advanced, nor the stock-prices declined. In both cases influences are at work which the banks can in no degree control. The war in Europe, and the alarm and distress produced by it, are quite sufficient to explain the changes which Wall-street has witnessed, and to make certain other changes of the same sort yet to come. The speculating class is not made up of profound thinkers, or even of very careful observers. If it were, there would be no necessity for reminding those who compose it that commercial and financial embarrassment and disaster cannot occur in Frankfort or Berlin, London or Liverpool, without operating unfavorably in New-York—that United States bonds cannot decline in those cities without affecting the price here—that the financial necessities of European Governments, the advance in the value of money as evinced by the rise in the rate of interest, and other circumstances of a like nature, must react upon the gold premium here, and upon the value of our bonds. These influences will not be averted by an unwillingness to acknowledge them, or by an outcry against the banks. We suspect that the attacks upon these institutions proceed from parties who would like accommodation for their own speculative purposes. Prudent bank managers will, just now, have nothing to do with either bulls or bears.

The principal of a Boston school has suggested to parents and guardians that the girls at an approaching exhibition shall be simply and plainly dressed. The recommendation is universally applicable, and should be universally heeded. Not only at school exhibitions but at school every day, American girls are overdressed. The fashions are followed as thoughtlessly by them as by their mothers; and from very early ages they are accustomed to wear jewelry and to spend money with a freedom which leads to future improvidence. We dare not hope that the Boston teacher will succeed in his attempt to inaugurate reform. If he should, he will be one of the benefactors of his race. The practice he deprecates is the source of much frivolity, and of an extravagance which too often bears bitter fruit in after life.

We give, in another column, some very suggestive facts communicated by a correspondent of the *Gaulois*, concerning the state of warlike preparation in which he found the Rhine frontier of Prussia about a fortnight ago. These facts tend to confirm the impression that Prussia foresaw the present crisis, that she was prepared for it, and, to a considerable extent, invited it. They also serve to explain the anxiety of both Powers to avoid active hostilities until time has been allowed to concentrate all the available strength necessary to strike a decisive blow. The crossing of the frontier in force by either French or Prussians will be merely the first step of an advance into a huge encampment flanked by almost impregnable fortresses, and its avenues of railroads commanded by embrasured gates, so that every inch of ground will, on either side, be hotly contested, and the earlier actions of the struggle may be expected to be more than usually desultory and indecisive.

Mr. Bergh can at length reckon upon the co-operation of the local Police force in his efforts to secure justice to the brute creation. Both in this City and in Brooklyn the untiring exertions of the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have hitherto been retarded rather than assisted by the Police. The order of Superintendent Jourdan, ample and comprehensive as are its provisions, may be expected to inaugurate a system of Police supervision over cases of cruelty to animals which will be in harmony with humanity, as well as existing statutory enactments.

The people of the South are represented to be bery much in debt, notwithstanding the large cotton crop of 1869, and the high price realized for it. Considerable distress is reported to prevail in South Carolina. One-tenth of the whole area of land in Fairfield County, and one-sixth of all in Williamsburg County, is advertised to be sold for taxes—State and county. The taxes now are very much greater than ever before, while the State debt has been increased nine millions in two years. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the people are unusually poor, nor that they are deeply interested in the war in Europe, on account of the fact that it may depreciate the price of cotton.

AMONG THE HIGHLANDS.

Seven Springs of Pure Delight—A Mystery Explained—Some of the Peculiarities of Orange County Milk—A Delightful Retreat in the Midst of the Mountains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MONROE, N. Y., Thursday, July 21, 1870.

A great discovery has been made among the mountains of this region. What was long a puzzle to the civilized globe is now no longer a matter to be wondered at. The reason why Orange County milk has acquired such a fame for its richness and comparative purity, even when diluted sufficiently to render it profitable to retail it in New-York, is now apparent. Listen! On a high mountain that lords it over the lesser peaks and interjacent valleys of a lovely landscape that stretches for miles on every side, stand two elegant edifices, just completed, which, with the adjacent smaller builings, have received the title of "The Seven Springs Mountain House." The name was not assumed unadvisedly. Situated on the grounds surrounding the hotel—comprising three hundred acres—are several natural fonts of ever-flowing, ever-sparkling water, for which medicinal qualities of a high order are claimed. Concerning the chemical constituents of which these invigorating rills are said to be composed I cannot talk learnedly, though I am told that in a few days a chemist of note will, but of their delightful freshness, perennial coolness and pungent flavor I can speak knowingly, having partaken freely and frequently of them of late. All that I can say is that they are particularly delightful to take, and the more you take them the more you want to. These springs abound among the mountains of Orange County. The cows drink the water and thrive upon it. The result is the famous Orange County milk, of which by far the largest proportion flows from the ribs of the rocks, through the veins of *bos*, into the pail of the milkmaid, and so to the mouth of the consumer. If the latter reside in the City, he, of course, gets a somewhat larger proportion of pure water than he bargains for. The only way that he can make things even is to run up here among the Highlands for awhile and take his milk and water in separate doses. If he does so, he will find it difficult to make up his mind which is the purer, the fresher, or the more sustaining.

The new hotel at this point was thrown open to the public for the first time last week. It is built upon a peculiar plan, and one that, to my mind, is superior. It is this: That portion of it in which the amusements that are usually accompanied with noise are intended to take place, is entirely detached from that in which are the sleeping apartments for families, and for those without families who may chance to prefer a quiet life after bed-time arrives. The dancing hall,—a commodious and well-arranged apartment,—the bar-room, the ten-pin alleys—four in a row—the billiard-rooms, and the apartments for single gentlemen of the class who "don't go home till morning," and will, therefore, find it a great convenience to wake up in the morning and find that in the midst of their wildest orgies they have been at home all the time,—all these are in an imposing structure called the "Casino," so located that whatever sounds of revelry may proceed from it will seem as the gentle murmur of the purling brook that babbles near when they reach the ears of the sleeper in the hotel proper.

The scenery from the perch which the hotel buildings occupy is sublime and grand, especially in the early morning. As the mists flee away before the wrinkled brow of old Shawangunk, as this peak of the Highlands is denominated, the rising sun lights up a scene of smiling beauty. Off toward the Hudson, on the east, the illuminated hill-tops and the shaded valleys lie in layers, so to speak, each presenting new and diverse beauties, and all terminating in the high bulwarks of Nature that overlook the river. To the west, and south, and north the eye turns to find new objects of interest, stretched in a broad expanse. Hills and valleys and lakes and pretty villages are far beneath you, extending as far as human vision can reach. The mountains are piled in such fantastic shapes that a *Polonious* here might agree that they resemble almost any object in the universal kingdom without seeming to "fool" his *Hamlet* "to the top of his bent."

The immediate surroundings of the springs are exceedingly pretty. The mountain is thickly wooded, but winding paths lead through the forest to points whence pleasant prospects are opened up to you. Mr. Davison, the proprietor, has laid out $60,000 in making the place what it is, and says he intends that ultimately it shall have artificial attractions that, added to its natural beauties will make it a Central Park in the country, possessing advantages that the great park of the City can never attain. The house is not full and those that are here are people of quiet and refined tastes who seek mountain air, picturesque scenery, fresh milk, fresh eggs, fresh butter, and waters with virtue in them. Nowhere can all these things be found together in such profusion as among the wooded peaks of Orange County—a land flowing with milk and water in separate channels. There is no "style" here, no fashion, no remarkably gorgeous dress, no gay equipages, but there is plenty of comfort, plenty to eat and drink of the best quality, plenty of stout wagons and sure-footed ponies, suited to mountain roads, and plenty of places of interest to ride to. West Point is eight miles away, Cornwall ten miles off, by a lovely road that winds through the valleys between the many-shaped mountains and the quiet little village of Monroe, the station of the Erie Railroad, where the mountain-house stages meet the trains from New York, is snugly nestled at the base of the mountain. Seven lakes are visible from one point on the mountain, and to two of these, lying near, the fishermen and those fond of sailing, betake themselves, daily returning home with good appetites and a variety of fresh water denizens to appease them with. Doubtless in time, the class that visit watering-places because other people are likely to be met there who will envy the display of their finery, will invade this rural retreat. To my mind, it is pleasanter here now than it will be when its beauties become better known to such people.

D. A. D.

WASHINGTON.

The Coming Election and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments—The European War—Aid for Prussia—Gen. Sheridan's Trip Abroad—The Foreign Mails—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 25.—The Attorney-General, in view of the elections to take place during the coming Fall, has prepared and will, in a day or two, issue the following circular to United States District-Attorneys, Marshals, and Commissioners:

> Your attention is called to an act passed at the last session of Congress entitled an act for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth articles of the Constitution, a copy of which is herewith sent to you. The ninth section makes it your special duty to institute proceedings against all violators of the act. You will, therefore, whenever you receive from any source credible information that this law has been violated, take prompt measures for the arrest and effectual prosecution of the guilty party.
>
> A. T. AKERMAN, Attorney-General.

AID FOR THE PRUSSIANS.

The Prussian Legation is overwhelmed with letters from Germans in this country, naturalized and aliens, offering money and other aid in the prosecution of the pending war. Baron Gerolt says he has received 2,000 letters of this sort within the past week, and that there are thousands of German citizens on their way from this country, via England and Belgium, to join the German army, all going at their own risk. He expects at every moment intelligence of active hostilities. He complains that France has not followed the example set by Prussia of giving immunities to unarmed vessels and goods not contraband. The Baron had an interview with the authories of the Navy Department today, and received their assurances that everything which could be done for the protection of commerce and non-combatants would be cheerfully done by this Government.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S MISSION.

Gen. Sheridan arrived here yesterday morning, and after an interview with Secretary Belknap, returned to New York by the evening train, having decided not to wait for Gen. Sherman's return, as that would have prevented his sailing on Wednesday's steamer. Gen. Sheridan will be accompanied by Cols. Forsyth and Audenreid. The facts in relation to the visit of these officers to Europe seem to be generally misapprehended. They do not travel in any official capacity, nor under orders, and will be obliged to defray all their own expenses, having received from this Government only permission to go abroad. They will sail day after to-morrow.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Proposals have been received at the Post-office Department from the Inman line of steam-ships who offer to enter into permanent contracts to take the foreign mails on Saturdays. The Bremen line have heretofore performed the service on this day, but as they have been compelled to suspend, there is nothing to prevent a contract with the Inman line. The matter will not, however, be decided until the return of the Post-master-General, who is spending a few days in Maryland. Representatives of the English lines show some eagerness to close contracts for long terms while their German rivals are kept out of the field by the war.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A section of the Army Reorganization bill having repealed the law which required all orders to the army to pass through the General-in-Chief, the various blanks and forms for general and special orders in use at the War Department are being changed to correspond, and "Head-quarters of the army" and "By command of the General-in-Chief" will no longer appear upon all the orders and circulars of the War Office.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SEAL ISLANDS BIDDERS.

Secretary Boutwell met the Seal Islands bidders today, and determined to make no awards until to-morrow. S. Clinton Hastings, of San Francisco, who bid $163,000, withdrew his bid today for the reasons, first, because after investigation, he determined his bid was too high; and second, because after consideration he was satisfied he could not legitimately come within the conditions requiring every bidder to be familiar with the business. For the latter reason, C. M. Lockwood, of Oregon, Thomas W. Sweeny, of Philadelphia, L. Adams & Son, of Philadelphia, Lewis A. Wilton, of New-York, and Talbot T. Fowler, of Washington, were ruled out today by the Secretary, leaving only eight contractors for the contracts.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

There have been several deaths from the effects of the heat within the past week, including that of Dr. Munroe, recently appointed Professor of Languages in Georgetown College.

REPORT FROM THE INDIANS.

Friend Hoag, the Indian Superintendent, forwards to this Department a report from the Kiowa Agency dated 10th inst., mentioning on that date that two runners came from the Kiowa camp stating that they had not heard from Gen. Grierson whether they might come and be friendly. Permission was given them to do so, if they would bring the stolen stock, recently alluded to in a report from Gen. Grierson, and the runners said that Kicking Bird was collecting it. Three or four of the chiefs had left for the Joshada bend in the Plains, and the others, by far the larger portion of them, were anxious to come into the agency. Several of the Cheyennes had gone to their agency some time ago, and twenty lodges more had started. The runners felt sure that the Kiowas and Comanches would be in soon, and said there would be no more raiding, and that the whites might sleep and turn out their mules without fear.

THE PROPOSED TEHUANTEPEC CANAL.

Congress at the last session appropriated $30,000 for an examination and survey, under the direction of the President, of the routes of Nicaragua and Tehuantepec, in order to ascertain the practicability of a ship-canal at these places, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is understood that Capt. Shufeldt will command the expedition to be fitted out in August, and leave in September.

A CLERGYMAN AMONG THE MORMONS.

Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, will leave here to-morrow for California via Salt Lake, stopping at the latter place to meet in debate the champions of Polygamy.

THE TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Commissioner Douglass advises Collectors that dividends declared due on Aug. 1, 1870, are subject to a tax at the rate of two and a half per cent. Dividends declared prior to that date are subject to a tax of five per cent., as provided in section 120.

Appointments by Judge Davis, United States District-Attorney.

Judge Davis, the United States District-Attorney, has named the following persons to administer the affairs of the District-Attorney's office: Henry E. Davis, Jr., Assistant in Charge of Custom-house Cases; A. H. Purdy, Assistant in Charge of Criminal Department; Thomas Simons, Assistant in Charge of Internal Revenue Cases; Dudley R. Phelps, Assistant in Charge of Cases *in personam*; Luther R. Emerson, in Charge of District Court Cases. The clerks will be Henry Donne, George Sedgwick and Mr. Hayes.

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STORM IN THE WEST.

A Colored Man Killed at Louisville, Ky., by a Falling Tree—Tobacco Factory Blown Down, &c.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 22.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a terrible wind-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the city from the north to the south. It was very sudden, and when it first appeared large clouds of dust from Indiana were driven with it to this side of the river, enveloping the city completely. In the city the damages were comparatively light, but there are some receipts left to show that it took action here. In the county, about four and a half miles from the city, on the Newburg road, a fatality occurred, by which ISRAEL LEVIS, a colored youth, about nineteen years of age, lost his life, and a mule was killed. LEVIS was in the employ of Mr. HAM. D. FIGG, driving a four-mule wood-wagon from a point five miles out in the country to a brick-yard in this city. When the storm came up, the mules became frightened and sheered into a rut, where they stalled. While the boy was at work trying to extricate the team, a large tree beside the road was blown down, and, in its fall, struck him on the head, crushing in the skull, killing him instantly. A mule attached to the wagon was also struck, and, after a hard struggle between life and death, it died. HAM. D. FIGG, who was along with the team, made a very narrow escape from death, and only for a timely glance at the falling tree would have been crushed likewise. Coroner SHADBURNE was notified of the accident, and at a late hour last night he summoned a jury and proceeded to the residence of Mr. FIGG, where an inquisition was held over the body of LEVIS, and a verdict of accidental death, as stated above, was rendered. In the city there were several catastrophes, among which was the destruction of the tobacco factory of EDWARD FULLER, situated on Cawthon-street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The building was a two-story frame, which was leveled to the ground. Fortunately, there was no person in it at the time, and no one was hurt by the fall. The loss was supposed to be about $400. The roof of a pork-house in the eastern portion of the city was badly damaged by about one-half of it being blown off. A chimney on a house on Broadway, near the Newburg road, was blown off, and a brick from it struck a cow on the head, causing her to have mad fits for some time, after which she was shot and killed. All over the city trees were blown down, and on Green-street, between Third and Fourth, the plaster of Paris statue ornamenting the front of Messrs. MULDOON & Co.'s marble-works was blown off. At a new building in the rear of the Nashville depot a piece of scaffolding was blown a considerable distance in the commons, where it struck a lady and dislocated her shoulder. Assistance was quickly rendered her and she was conveyed to her home in California. In the extreme western portion of the city there were several small casualties to chimneys, trees and shutters.

Anti-Coolie Meeting at San Francisco—Torchlight Procession, Speeches, &c.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 16.

The anti-coolie demonstration at the Pavilion last evening was largely attended. Several organizations and clubs in various parts of the city met at their various head-quarters and paraded through the principal streets before going to the meeting. The Knights of St. Crispin met at their hall, on Bush-street, and were accompanied by the new military company, the St. Crispin Guard. There were a number of transparencies carried in the procession, each bearing inscriptions of an anti-Chinese character. The sash-makers and Ninth Ward Anti-Chinese Club came in from the Ninth Ward. Among the transparencies of the sash-makers was one having reference to the DOE BROTHERS, who have employed Chinese in their business. The gas-fitters and plumbers met at the City Hall, and with several transparencies joined the other organizations. These associations united, and with music and torch-lights, marched to the Pavilion. It was not, however, until 9¼ o'clock that the procession reached the hall.

At 9½ o'clock the Pavilion contained so large an audience that it was impossible for all to hear from one stand, and it was determined to hold a meeting at each end of the hall.

At the west end of the building or main stand, Mr. CLARY, President of the St. Crispin organization, acted as President. In calling the meeting to order he stated that this was an adjourned meeting called to hear the report of certain committees, &c. Having concluded that no other hall in the city would be large enough for the meeting, they had applied to the Supervisors and Mayor for the use of the hall. The attention given to their application by those officers was such as to be far from satisfactory, and the speaker denounced the officers in severe terms. Since the last meeting the St. Crispins had organized anti-coolie associations in four wards of the city, and many trades-unions had been organized on an anti-coolie basis. The work must go on, and the rights of working men must be preserved, even if the last intrenchment of their liberty proved to be their graves. The organization must be completed, and the Supervisors and city officers who had failed to cooperate with them must be hurled into oblivion.

Gen. WINN then presented a report on behalf of a committee previously appointed. The Committee had agreed upon a plan for general organization throughout the State on an anti-coolie basis. The plan embraced a State Convention of laboring men and mechanics, to be held in this city on the 2d of August. All delegates must present credentials from the associations which they represent. The great obstacle in the way at present was the treaty with China, and its entire abrogation must be demanded by the people. The Government could not withstand such a demand, and the voice of the people would be obeyed. One effect of a thorough organization here would be to deter the Chinese from coming, as they would think it unsafe. He had been assured that 8,000 of them sailed from China in the month of April. The speaker hoped that no political influence would be tolerated in their ranks. The name adopted for the new organization was the "Anti-Chinese Convention." It was not anti-coolie merely. They took ground against all classes of Chinese labor, whether free or coolie. The speaker then read the constitution, which was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. WINN then offered two resolutions. One of them instructed the officers of the meeting to inform the heads of the Chinese companies in this city that, in the opinion of the meeting, it was unsafe for any more Chinese to come here, and request that they inform the Emperor of China of the fact. The other resolution calls on the Supervisors of the city to enforce the same sanitary regulations against the Chinese that they do against the white citizens. Both resolutions were adopted.

G. J. CAMPBELL was next introduced. He regretted his inability to do justice to the important subject under consideration. There was a cry among capitalists for cheap labor. While this cry was heard on the one hand, working men were leaving the State as fast as they can get away. The inevitable effect of cheap labor was to drive laborers away. Laborers leave Germany and Ireland because labor is cheap. The Chinese leave China because labor is cheap. The same causes will produce the same results in California. On the other hand, the United States had prospered; California had flourished; and San Francisco, in twenty years, had become the fifth city in the Union, and all, because labor was well paid. When such prosperity had followed good wages, why should not capitalists let well enough alone. Every working man in the United States, if a citizen, is the peer of the most wealthy, and they must exert their power at the ballot-box and demand the abrogation of the Chinese treaty. Nothing must be done illegally. The country has suffered too much already from resistance to the Government. They had waited twenty years and could wait two years more for a remedy. Laboring men themselves supported twenty-five per cent. of the Chinese in this State. They ought to be consistent and cease to employ. The laboring men of this State expended $8,000,000 a year for liquor and cigars. This was a much larger sum than would be necessary to purchase all the legislation they needed from both Congress and the State Legislature.

PHILIP A. ROACH, THOMAS MOONEY, Capt. DOLAN and Capt. TAYLOR addressed the audience.

At the east end of the hall addresses were delivered by Judge TURNER, C. C. HICKEY, J. B. NEWBY and others.

The meeting did not adjourn until 11¼ o'clock, when the several organizations returned to their head-quarters.

Getting Rid of a Baby—How a Confiding Mother was Cheated.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, July 22.

This morning an inquest was held by acting Coroner SPEAR, upon the remains of a child nearly three months old, who had died at the house of a Mrs. FALL, on Fourth-avenue. During the investigation the following particulars were elicited: It seems that about two months since Mrs. FALL advertised in the papers to the effect that she was anxious to receive under her care, for bringing up, the infant child of any person unable from physical inability, or any other cause, to perform maternal duties herself. In response, a well-dressed and highly-respectable appearing female, giving her name as Mrs. MURPHY, called upon her. In her arms she supported a fine little female child about three weeks old, and stated that she should be glad to place the little one under her care for a few years. Mrs. FALL agreed to receive the child on condition that the mother should pay $5 a week for its support, and likewise furnish wearing apparel for the child. The terms were agreed to, and the child was left with Mrs. FALL. A day or two subsequently, a boy called at the house with some clothing for the child, and in reply to a question by Mrs. FALL, stated that the "lady" was staying at the Tremont House. From that time Mrs. FALL says she had heard nothing whatever of the female who left the child, nor of the boy, who, by-the-by, had also told Mrs. FALL that "the lady would call frequently and see her little one." Yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, the child was seized with convulsions, and expired at about 7½ o'clock, an hour and a half from the moment of the commencement of the attack. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "death from convulsions."

The Fitchburg, Mass., Fire—Loss Estimated at $100,000.

From the Boston Evening Traveller, July 23.

We have obtained some further particulars in regard to the great fire in Fitchburg, which broke out at 9½ o'clock Thursday night, in HEYWOOD's chair shop, and raged until 4 o'clock Friday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was first discovered by the watchman in the main shop, and so near the hydrant that there was not even time to apply the hose. The hard wood shavings and chair stock, which was thoroughly seasoned, rendered the heat intense, and it was thought at one time impossible to save the Fitchburg Lumber Company's shops, which are directly across the street, and the Union and the Rollstone machine shops, the former of which adjoins the chair shop. The night was calm, or the conflagration would have been much greater. The scene of the conflagration is in the vicinity of the depots. The Rollstone Foundry was occupied by SMITH, PAGE & Co., who saved most of their patterns. Their loss is $15,000; insured for $5,000. The building was of brick, and the walls remain standing, although all the combustible material within was burned. The large coal-sheds occupied by C. L. FAIRBANKS & Co., were completely ruined. The elevated railway of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, leading to the sheds, was uninjured. The Walter Heywood Chair Company were the most extensive chair manufacturers in town. They occupied the large shop on Water-street, something like 125 feet long and 50 feet wide, three stories high. Another shop still larger, four stories high, stood in the rear, and back of this a large paint shop stood elevated about twelve feet from the ground, the basement or space underneath the paint shop being used for the storage of dry lumber, chair stock, &c. The flames made speedy work of the oils and varnishes in the paint shop, of which there was a considerable quantity on hand, a small part of which was saved. A large lot of unfinished chairs were saved. The buildings, worth $20,000, were owned by Hon. ALVAH CROCKER, who is insured for only $4,000. The Chair company are insured for $52,000 in several different offices, which covers their loss. They will commence to rebuild at once on the land which they purchased for this purpose a year or more ago. Their help will readily find employment in town among the manufacturing establishments, and the firm will erect shops which will accommodate a more extensive business than they have ever carried on. The fire is the largest that ever visited Fitchburg, the different shops employing about 400 hands, and the property burned is estimated as high as $100,000. The Simonds Manufacturing Company's works were not injured by the fire, the report to that effect being an error.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Announcement of Standing Committees.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, the President, Assistant Alderman GALVIN, in the chair. The following were announced as the Standing Committees of the Board:

On Arts and Sciences—Terrence Duffy, Robinson, Feitner.
On Department of Public Works—Rogers, Reilly, Littlefield.
On Donations—Costello, Mulligan, Pecher.
On Ferries—Littlefield, Healy, Hampson.
On Finance—Lysaght, Rogers, Robinson.
On Lamps and Gas—Odell, O'Brien, Durnin.
On Law Department—Robinson, Durnin, McCarthy.
On Markets—Feitner, Costello, Thomas Duffy, Lysaght, Odell.
On National Affairs—Durnin, Reilly, Hampson, Garry, Healey.
On Ordinances—O'Brien, McDonald, Terrence Duffy.
On Printing and Advertising—Hampson, Odell, Lysaght.
On Public Health—Mulligan, Pecher, Costello.
On Public Buildings—Barker, Garry, McDonald.
On Roads—McDonald, Rogers, Littlefield.
On Railroads—Reilly, Barker, Feitner, O'Brien, McCarthy.
On Salaries and Offices—Healy, McDonald, Barker.
On Sewers—Thomas Duffy, Odell, Mulligan.
On Streets—Garry, Terence Duffy, Rogers.
On Street Pavements—McCarthy, Robinson, Reilly.
As Members of the Joint Committee on Accounts—Pecher, Littlefield, Thomas Duffy.

The aldermanic resolution empowering the Clerk of the Common Council to compile and publish, under direction of the Mayor, the Corporation Manual for the year 1870, and to distribute 5,000 copies to the Board of Aldermen, 5,000 to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, 1000 to the Mayor, and 4,000 to the Clerk of the Common Council, was amended so as to give the Clerk of the Common Council and the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen 2,000 copies each for distribution, instead of giving 4,000 to the Clerk of the Common Council. The resolution was adopted as amended, and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence therein.

Invitations were accepted to attend the picnics of the M. T. Brennan and John Galvin Associations, after which the Board adjourned, to meet on Monday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Police Trials.

Commissioner MANIERRE sat yesterday in the terribly hot court-room at the Police Central Office, to investigate forty complaints against policemen. None of the cases developed anything of general interest or importance, except that of Patrolman CANAVAN, Eighteenth Precinct, who was charged with clubbing THOS. GERRAGHTY, of No. 385 Third-avenue. The evidence was clear that GERRAGHTY was quite drunk and disorderly in the street when CANAVAN took him in charge, and it was averred that without excuse or necessity he struck him several brutal blows on the head while taking him to the Station-house. The accused entered a general denial of the charge, and the case was referred to the Board.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange or elsewhere yesterday, and in all respects real estate matters are extremely quiet. Today JOHNSON & MILLER sell a number of desirable lots, located at New-Brighton, S. I., and one or two sales are noticed to take place at the Exchange. A full report of the transactions will be given to-morrow.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Laurens-st., w. s., 106 ft. n. of Canal-st., 23x100.	$60,500
Laurens-st., w. s., 129 ft. n. of Canal-st., 23x100.	
Laurens-st., w. s., 152 ft. n. of Canal-st., 23x100.	
Laurens-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Canal-st., 23x100.	
Suffolk-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100	28,000
Thompson-st., e. s., 63 ft. n. of Canal-st., 20.11x50x21.9.	25,200
Canal and Thompson sts., 77 ft. n. of Canal-st. and 53.10 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 30x20x3x8x4x4x36x4x11x14	
19th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x75	15,900
21st-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92	10,000
39th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	44,000
40th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	8,500
50th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x100.5	12,000
127th-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11	13,500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bond-st., w. s., 102 ft. n. of 1st-st., 20x81.3	$1,000
Bridge-st., w. s., No. 112, h. and l.	2,400
Butler-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x120, h. and l.	16,750
Douglass-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70, h. and l.	
Dodworth-st., s. s., 231.6 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x91.6	1,100
Hicks-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of President-st., 17.2x53x56.10	600
Mill-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x100	1,250
Ryerson-st., e. s., 380 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100, h. and l.	4,000
Scholes-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of Varick-av., 22x100	191
Wilson-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	8,250
1st and Bond sts., n. w. corner, 75.6x22, (b. and b.)	1,200
12th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	500
12th-st., n. e. s., 206.4 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	1,000
15th-st., s. s., 369.8 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 25.1x172.11x28.11x172.3, h. and l.	1,700
18th-st., n. e. s., 37 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 17x80, h. and l.	1,900
19th-st., s. w. s., 250 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	500
Flushing-av. and Hamilton-st., s. e. corner, 116.2x50x41x96.4x50x200x163.8	20,000
Willoughby and Lewis-avs., s. w. cor., 150x100	34,000
Yates-av. and Stockton-st., s. e. cor., 125x100	17,000
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Southfield.	
Linden Park, lots Nos. 153, 154, 155, 156, 100x100	$180
Linden Park, lots Nos. 166, 167, 168, 169, 100x100	180
Linden Park, lots Nos. 45, 46, 50x100	270
Linden Park, lots Nos. 170, 171, 172, 75x100	150
Linden Park, lots Nos. 151, 152, 50x100	170
Linden Park, lots Nos. 26, 27, 51, 52, 53, 54, 150x100	720
Linden Park, lots Nos. 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 150x100	420
Middletown.	
Richmond Pike, adjoining M. Bullock's and Jane Taylor's, 75x758	$1,600
NEW-BRIGHTON.	
Monroe-st. and corner 1st-av., 50x100	$5,650
Roe-st., e. s., 160 ft. s. of Tompkins-av., 65x150	6,400
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
John Cocks, proprietor, 80x83	$2,000
East Chester.	
Mt. Vernon-av., s. w. s., lot No. 122, West Mt. Vernon, 25x70	$150
Mamaroneck.	
Franklin-st., n. s., 600 ft. from White Plains-av., 50x100	$185
Ossining.	
Croton Aqueduct, w. s., adjoining J. Fowler's, 4 acres	$1,867
Rye.	
Purchase-av., w. s., adjoining Mary W. Purdy's, 50x100	$1,000
Yorktown.	
Carmel to Peekskill road, n. s., E. Banker's	$2,500
Yonkers.	
High-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Croton-av., 25x150	$400
High-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Croton-av., 25x100	1,400
Spring-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Kellinger-st., 25x100	
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Broad and Emmett sts., s. w. corner, 70x130	$6,600
Inness-st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of Lock-st., 55x143	1,400
7th-st., w. s., 509 ft. from Sussex-av., 75x100	2,850
7th-st., w. s., 634 ft. from Sussex-av., 25x100	
Bloomfield.	
Indefinite locality, Van Winkle to W. Baldwin, 4 10-100 acres	$1,300
East Orange.	
North Park-st., e. s., 140 ft. s. of I. Williams', 50x125	$950
Jersey City.	
N. s. 5th-st., 150 ft. w. of Grove-st., 25x100	$2,500
S. s. St. Paul's-av., Squires' lot, 100x100	3,000
No. 4 St. Paul's-av., Squires' lot, 50x100	3,000
W. s. Bergen Line Railroad, Butts' lot, 25x100	450
N. s. S. 8th-st., 125 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 25x100	15,000
Hoboken.	
E. s. Grand-st., 100 ft. w. of 5th-st., 20x90	$850
W. s. Munroe-st., C. Scott's lot, 25x100	700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., 25 FEET NORTH of 85th-st., fronting on and overlooking Central Park, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22x60, lot 100 feet; the Madison-av. cars run within one block of the house; the location is the best in the City; the house is very superior, and will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. Madison-av. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a new first-class two-story private stable, 25x70, lot 100 feet; six stalls; carriage-room trimmed in hard wood; No. 124 West 50th-st., 300 feet west of 6th-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 124, next door.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, in East 32d-st., containing all modern improvements, and in good order; price, $17,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE AT Tarrytown, a gentleman's residence, one mile south of the depot. The house is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, for owner's own use, and is in excellent order. It is tastefully painted, and has all city conveniences, such as gas, hot and cold water throughout, bath-tub, stationary basins and wash-tubs, furnace, &c. The out-buildings are a gardener's cottage, brick stable, carriage-house, covered shed, tool-house, cow-house, chicken-house, &c. An abundant supply of pure spring and rain-water for the house and stable. There are four acres of excellent land in garden and lawn, with choice fruit and ornamental trees. Two fine cut stone entrances; roads graveled and walks flagged.

This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Neighborhood first class. This is a rare opportunity to purchase such a moderate-priced place in this desirable locality. Price $30,000, which is far below its value, and about one-half the asking price two years ago by the former owner, J. Butler, Jr.

Terms easy and immediate possession.

The gardener on the premises will show the place.

Apply to

S. EMBERSON,
No. 421 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable. Price, $9,000; $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ORANGE, N. J.—MOUNTAIN SIDE, ELEGANT residence containing every convenience, thirteen large rooms, gas, water, furnace, butler's pantry, thoroughly built, stables, gardener's and coach house, billiard-room, nearly four acres under highest cultivation, for sale very low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—TO LEASE FOR two years, during the owner's absence in Europe, an elegant country-seat, furnished, with garden and pleasure-grounds of seven acres, in the village of Fairfield, Conn., with a farm of twenty acres adjoining, if desired. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

TO LET—NO. 337 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant-square; three-story high-stoop house; rent only $1,300.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CITY PROPERTY WANTED—FOR cash, a good substantial building suitable for a factory; on account of light a corner preferred, not less than 50x100 feet, and below 23d-st. Apply to WILLIAM BARTON, No. 121 Greene-st., rear building.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HO! LOT-BUYERS, HO!
FOR WEST NEW BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY. CHARMING LOCATION.
FREE EXCURSION BY STEAM-BOAT AND CARRIAGES.
COLLATION ON GROUNDS.
JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell without limit, at 3 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, JULY 26, ON THE PREMISES, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, 120 OF THE CHOICEST VILLA PLOTS in the vicinity of New-York, on easy and accommodating terms.

Merchants, clerks, and business men make a note of this fact.

The property to be sold is only thirty minutes from Wall-st., New-York. It is beautifully situated on

CASTLETON, SHAWMUT, FAIRMONT AND FOREST AVS.,

in the immediate vicinity of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and the palatial residences of L. T. Hoyt, J. C. Henderson, G. H. Kissell, George Francis Shaw, G. William Curtiss, Drake De Kay, Charles E. Meigs, Rufus K. Delafield, and many more of our most prominent citizens. The ground is high, commanding extended water views. The streets are all graded. Every lot is ready for immediate improvement. The auctioneers positively announce that the sale will be absolute in every particular.

HOW TO GO.

Take boat of the North Shore, Staten Island Ferry, at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts.

For maps, tickets, and other information, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, 4th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate. Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 156 Broadway. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg
RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,
Payable 1st December and 1st June,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds,

Secured by mortgage to the Union Trust Company upon their road of fifty-four miles, from Dunkirk to Warren, payable in thirty years.

This road connects at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore and New-York and Erie Roads, and at Warren with the Pennsylvania roads leading through the great coal and oil regions.

It runs through the rich county of Chautauqua. The means to pay for right of way, and prepare the road ready for the iron, was furnished by towns and individuals along the line, upon stock subscription, who have great confidence in the same.

The bonds represent less than one-half the cost of the road, and from examination made by us, we can recommend them as a safe investment. We offer them at 90 and accrued interest, and will furnish further information upon application.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.,
BROOKLYN.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN AMERICAN GOLD, AND SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF $22,000 A MILE TO JAMES BUELL AND V. K. STEVENSON, TRUSTEES, WHICH MORTGAGE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY MESSRS. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, OF NEW-YORK, UPON THE ROAD FRANCHISES, DEPOTS, LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND, IN ADDITION TO THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, WHICH CAN ONLY BE HAD AS THE ROAD IS FINISHED, EQUIPPED AND RECEIVED BY THE STATE ENGINEER AS A FIRST-CLASS ROAD AND OUTFIT, 50 MILES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN FINISHED, EQUIPPED, AND SO RECEIVED.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN ORDERING THE INDORSEMENT OF THESE BONDS, SPECIALLY PROVIDES FOR THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE SAME IN CASE THE COMPANY SHOULD FAIL TO DO SO.

THIS IS A SOUTH AND NORTH ROAD FROM THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, 183 MILES LONG TO DECATUR, ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER, IN DIRECT LINE NORTH BY NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO.

THE STOCK PAID UP AND PROPERTY MORTGAGED TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF THESE BONDS AND INTEREST IS $3,500,000, WHICH, WITH THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AND THE HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, MAKES A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY MESSRS.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 16, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.

For Sale by

WILKINS & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale the following first-class
Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.
ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.
NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.
ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.
NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE.

80 7 per cent. Bonds, Wayne County, Ill., $1,000 each, at 83 and interest.
300 7 per cent. Bonds, Wayne County, Ill., $100 each, at 80 and interest.
25 7 per cent. Bonds, Clay County, Ill., $1,000 each, at 83 and interest.
250 7 per cent. Bonds, Clay County, Ill., $100 each, at 80 and interest.
19 10 per cent. Bonds, Lamard Township, Wayne County, $1,000 each, at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. Bonds, Jasper Township, Wayne County, $1,000 each, at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. Bonds, Bedford Township, Wayne County, $1,000 each, at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. Bonds, Harter Township, Wayne County, $1,000 each, at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. Bonds, Big Mound Township, Wayne County, $1,000 each, at 95 and interest.

It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy from time to time sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal of these Bonds.—Extract from letter of State Auditor of Illinois.

GILMAN, SON & CO.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 152 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
BUFFALO, July 14, 1870. }

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at its office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., free of tax, was declared, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.

C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 104 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1870. }

The usual EIGHT (8) PER CENT. Semi-annual Dividend is this day declared payable Aug. 1.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS
FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN }
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. }
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE }
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened on the 2d prox.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, }
June 27, 1870. }

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.

(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 120 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA }
CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870. }

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1870. }

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. and the Government tax will be paid at the Banking-house on and after Aug. 1 next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox.

By order,
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE }
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. }

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN }
PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 Bowery. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. has this day been declared payable Aug. 1.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent.,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

GEORGE B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 158 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870. }

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., (of Missouri,) }
ST. LOUIS, July, 1870. }

NOTICE—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 20, 1870. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the [illegible] of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
NOTICE.
THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

This Bank will pay its regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT., on and after Aug. 1. Dividends not called for will be credited to the depositors' account and be entitled to interest from Aug. 1, the same as a regular deposit. Money deposited up to the 10th of August, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. MILES, Pres.
JAS. S. SLOAN, Sec.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.
INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will bear interest from that date.

WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Aug. 1, in DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

Congress having provided by Acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870, for the reissue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money, to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.

Applications should be made direct to the Surgeon General, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request.

Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given to the Surgeon General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases, to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon General may designate.

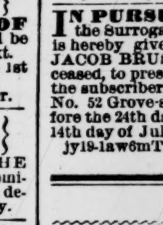
Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this Office.

Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon General.

Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents.

As full instructions will be forwarded from this Office with the blank form of application—the expense of employing an attorney or agent will be in no case necessary.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.



INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
From $15 to $40,

for in and out-door use.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalid carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

ROBERT I. CHESEBROUGH,
JOSEPH R. KEARNY,
Executors of Philip R. Kearny, deceased.
ap12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 18 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.

JOEL B. POST,
ALFRED C. POST, } Executors.
je7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870.

HENRY T. GODET,
Sole Acting Executor.
my17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.

WM. E. BRUSH,
WM. L. MORRIS,
Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-law6mTu*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—FROM UNDERHILL & MILLER, No. 183 Water-st., on THURSDAY, July 21, the following note: Waring Manufacturing Company, Yonkers, N. Y., own order, No. 83, dated April 1, 1870, 6 months, for $1,333 21. Brokers, bankers, and all parties will be careful not to negotiate the same.

UNDERHILL & MILLER, No. 183 Water-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BROWN MOROCCO CASE, containing accounts and commutation-ticket for Morris and Essex Railroad, No. 62. Return to coal office No. 519 Hudson-st., New-York, or to Superintendent of Morris and Essex Railroad, Hoboken, N. J.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & [illegible], Proprietors.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11
Calabria, Thurs., July 28	China, Wednes., Aug. 17
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4	Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Anglia.......Sat., July 30	Dorian.......Wed., Aug. 3
Australia.......Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian.......Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia.......Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia.......Wed., Aug. 17
Europa.......Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia.......Wed., Aug. 24
India.......Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa.......Wed., Aug. 31
Cambria.......Sat., Sept. 3	Dacian.......Wed., Sept. 7

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.......Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, Sept. 3
FALAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,).......Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 5—RISING STAR, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25th....6:00 A. M.	Monday, 25th....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 25th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 26th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th. 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.......7:30 A. M.
Friday, 26th.......4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th...7:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. Staterooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies or Transportation" (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 1st prox., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered as follows, and transportation, viz.:

SUPPLIES—BUREAU NAVIGATION.

50 spare Lenses (red); 50 do. (green).

Commandant's Order.

10 Machines of 1½ tons; 15 do. of ¾ of a ton; (S. M. Langley's Patent Improved Hoisting Machines.)

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

100 gallons Boiled Oil; 5,000 lbs. White Lead.

BUREAU ORDNANCE.

12 doz. Spring Padlocks, all brass, per sample; 120 gallons Sperm Oil, best Winter strained.

All of the above to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York.

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

10,700 Roofing Slates, 12x24, subject to inspection, and to be delivered alongside such vessel leaving this port as may be designated.

TRANSPORTATION.

From Navy-yard, New-York, to Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

52,226 lbs. Naval Stores; 10,700 Roofing Slates.

The latter will be delivered alongside ship, at this port.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS AT RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of temporary quarters for two (2) companies of United States troops, at the post of Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of the United States Quartermaster at New-Orleans, La., Galveston, Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks, San Antonio, and at this office.

Proposals will include the cost of all material, labor, &c., the buildings to be completed in every particular and ready for occupancy when turned over to the Government.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record,) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him, and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated. No bid entertained not conforming to the requirements. The attention of bidders is called to section 16 of the act of Congress "Approved July 17, 1862."

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the erection of Quarters at Ringgold Barracks, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Gen. REYNOLDS.

JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 20, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.

No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 15th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTER-MASTER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., the 30th day of August, 1870, for the manufacture of two thousand (2,000) Common Tents, and one thousand (1,000) Wall Tents and Flies, more or less, without poles or pins, from material (except sewing twine) to be furnished by the United States and delivered to the contractor at the depot of Jeffersonville, Ind.

The tents when completed, will be delivered at the same place for inspection.

The right to reject any or all bids, if regarded as disadvantageous, is reserved by the Government.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and distinctly indorsed, "Proposals for the Manufacture of Tents."

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at either of the Quarter-masters' Offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; or Washington, D. C.

By order of Quarter-master-General.

C. H. HOYT,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
Depot Quarter-master.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
July 11, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Chief of Ordnance, bids will be received until the 10th of August for the following kinds and amounts (more or less) of scrap metals at this Armory, viz.:

120,000 pounds coarse scrap Wrought Iron.
9,000 pounds trimmings Wrought Iron.
200,000 pounds turnings gun-barrel Wrought Iron.
100,000 pounds millings Wrought Iron.
11,000 pounds coarse scrap Steel.
2,000 pounds trimmings Steel.
40,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron (20,000 pounds of old furnace plates.)
30,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron, burned.
4,000 pounds Old Boiler Flues, 2 inches diameter, 160 in number.
3 pieces of Boilers, with tubing.

The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Scrap Metal," and will state the price per pound offered for each kind. The right to reject any and all bids, should they be unsatisfactory, is reserved.

Further information may be obtained on application to this Armory.

J. G. BENTON,
Brevet Colonel Commanding.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 2,719.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHONSO D. HODGMAN and CHARLES A HODGMAN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alphonso D. Hodgman and Charles A. Hodgman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1870.

FRANK STEWART, Assignee,
jy26-1aw3wTu* No. 201 Broadway, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1870.

ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-1aw6mTu*

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to

D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 59th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY,
Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH. A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 22d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, At No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS. S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 63d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, twelve miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE qualifications, possessed of most flattering testimonials, and of long experience in tuition, seeks an appointment. Her acquirements are, higher English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin and the rudiments of Spanish; terms moderate; no objection either to the South or West. Parties desiring the offices of a reliable and efficient instructress may find it to their interest to communicate with the advertiser; references exchanged. Address for two weeks U., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, or L. HERBERTSON, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE of a first-class institution, a situation to teach the English branches, in a school or seminary; the best of references given. Address Miss L. E. JAMES, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO CATHOLIC ladies, experienced as teachers, to go to South America. Apply to EDW. F. DAVISON, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MA SUMMER TRADE, CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, LADIES' HATS WARRANTED. Half Price, Sun Hats, real Lace Bonnets, Dress Hats, $6, worth $12. Straw Hats, Cheap Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 163 EAST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms to let, with or without board; private family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL.

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.

Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor. No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, 17½ miles per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running almost every hour.

W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A lady, infant and nurse; terms must be reasonable, and location convenient to New-York; sea-shore or Sound preferred. Address, with full particulars and references, F. B. L., Post-office Box No. 1,438.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's washing, or a family's; understands fine washing and fluting and polishing; would go out by the day or week to any one that need such; best City reference as to capacity. Address Mrs. BENSON, No. 751 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; no objections to go to Brooklyn or a short distance in the country. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 110 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a thoroughly efficient young woman; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a first-class operator on a sewing-machine, and is willing to assist at chamber-work if necessary. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS SITUATION BY a thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslins, and everything appertaining to the business in the best manner; City or country; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY superior cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, pastry, ice-cream, jellies, &c.; would go to a private boarding-house where good wages were paid; country or City; good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNTRY or City, by a highly-recommended woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker. Apply at 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, baking, pastry, jellies and ice creams; all kinds of desserts; good City reference given. Call at No. 433 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and sewing in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 28th-st., new number.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly-recommended woman; is an excellent cook in meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams and jellies; excellent baker; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in a private family; understands her business; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, employment to do washing and ironing, or house-cleaning, by the day. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, cor. 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED — A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a respectable woman; she is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and will assist in chamber-work, &c. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; best reference; no objection to country. Call for two days at No. 273 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl to do chamberwork and assist in the waiting. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A NUMBER OF FRENCH, GERMAN, English and Irish servants can always be found at magnificent office, No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a steady, unmarried man; has twelve years' reference from a nobleman's family in Ireland; is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses; no objection to the country. Address T. F., No. 327 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class coachman and groom, with over six years' City reference from his last employer; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging. Call or address, for two days, F. O. B., No. 17 East 27th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family, by a married man; a first-rate coachman and groom; twelve years as a City driver, and will come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 168 East 32d-st., or by note to THOMAS H. W., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant married man; no family; will be found willing and obliging; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 29th-st., or address note to W. G., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLORED waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; three years' reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 36 East 36th-st., from 9 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man that thoroughly understands his business; would assist in gardening; can milk; has best of City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; good careful driver; first-class groom; can milk; will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, a situation as first-class coachman; City or country; four years' references produced. Address W. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; country preferred; good City references given. Address C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience and first-class reference; has lived in first-class families in this City. Address M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, thoroughly proficient, in a private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call or address J. H., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, either country or City; good City reference; willing to make himself useful. Address C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY OF fourteen, who resides with his parents, employment in an office. Call or address R. H. A., No. 163 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, with good City reference; understands his business; is willing to make himself useful. Call for two days at No. 137 East 23d-st.

A YOUNG MAN OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a position where his talents and energy would be appreciated; traveler, correspondent or secretary, would be more in consonance with his previous position; good City and other references. Address, H. JONES, Box No. 171, Post-office, Orange, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NEW-YORK JUVENILE Asylum, at Washington Heights, New-York City, a live man, not afraid of work, who understands boys, can come well recommended, and can earn $35, board and washing, per month. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st. immediately.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN—ENGLISH or German preferred—to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; only those fully competent and with first-class references need apply. Call at No. 49 West [illegible]th-st.; call between 7 and 10 A. M.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st.—Wanted for places vacant, English, Irish, Scotch, German and French cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, general house-work, &c., for City and country.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.—Wanted, servants, both experienced and girls lately landed; excellent situations in City and country.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS his duties thoroughly, and who is willing to make himself useful; references required. Apply at No. 274 Bowery.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAIS DESIRE SE PLACER pour soigner des enfants et coudre. S'adresser pour deux jours No. 409 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

PERSONAL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MR. W. Crookes died May 21, 1870. Mr. A. E. Crookes is requested to write to Mr. W. J. LERRY, Sandal by Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

Legitimate triumph of the wonderful artiste, MME. KATHI LANNER, and her world-renowned VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.

Enthusiastic demonstration at Marston's great scene, THE GROTTO OF THE SYRENS.

Immense hit of Mme. Lanner's new Comic Ballet, HIRKA, commencing with the popular Ajax specialty, THE NATIONS.

NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.

Seats secured in advance at the Box Office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3d-av., TUESDAY, July 26, 1870.—Mollenhauer's grand vocal and instrumental concert; reappearance of Miss Canissa; admission 25 cents.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¼ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P.M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

MACHINERY.

AMES MFG. CO.
AND
CHESTER EMERY CO.

E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,
NO. 25 PARK-ROW AND NO. 22 MURRAY-ST.,

Have on sale, all kinds of machinery, machinists' tools, lathes, planers, drills and spliners, gear cutters, milling and jigging machines, screw cutting and shaping machines,

STEAM ENGINES,
AMES CELEBRATED TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
AND
STEAM PUMPS,
BRONZE STATUARY AND BAS RELIEF,
HEROIC AND COLOSSAL MONUMENTS,
BRONZE CANNON,
of all sizes, and
COMPLETE BATTERIES,
furnished at short notice.

Great variety of regulation, presentation, and Masonic swords. Every variety of German-silver and electroplated goods.

THE GENUINE CHESTER EMERY

has no equal. Sold in large or small quantities, at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT FOR HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Oven and Drying Can for drying brick, fire-brick, tile, drain-pipe, pottery, whiting, white lead, colors, paints, chemicals, rubber, oil-cloth, fruit, lumber, stores, starch, &c. In successful operation. Address THOMAS L. CORNELL, Derby, Conn.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

REWARDS.

$8,500 REWARD.—THE TOWN OF Milford offers $5,000, the State of Connecticut offers $3,000, Wapowage Lodge I. O. O. F. offers $500, total, $8,500 reward, for such information as may lead to the detection and APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERER OR MURDERERS of Mr. NATHAN FENN, of Milford, Conn., by burglars, on the morning of July 6, 1870. All communications relating to the above may be addressed to

P. S. BRISTOL, Town Agent, Milford, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION. EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL,

No. 585 BROADWAY.
Third week of
BUCKLEY SERENADERS
AND BURLESQUE OPERA,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
First appearance of
GEN. GRANT, JR.
First appearance of
COOPER AND FIELD.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK and return, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 4:30 P.M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
July 22, 1870.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug

CLINTON,

of 50 tons.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

KILBOURN & LATTA, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF
THE IRON STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN,
AT
WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD,
On WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 12 M.

This vessel is well known. Description already given in recent advertisements. The VIRGIN will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder for cash.

One-fourth of the purchase money must be paid on day of sale, the remainder on removal of vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined any time during the day.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY; —District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MANVEL & LINDSAY COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell, at public auction, at the factory heretofore occupied by said Company, Fulton-st., Elizabethport, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., the entire stock, machinery, tools, and appurtenances for the manufacture of Lindsay's Patent Wrench contained in said factory, together with the interest of said corporation in the patent right to manufacture said wrench, and in the lease of said premises; also all the right, title and interest of said company in a steam engine in the possession of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The establishment is in complete condition for resuming operations, and it is believed can be very profitably worked. The whole will be sold in one parcel, for cash, and can be inspected at the factory, or a schedule be seen at the office of the assignee at any time previous to the sale.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF C. S., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y.,
July 25, 1870.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1870, at the Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., the following subsistence stores:

57 pounds of Tea.
278½ pounds of Tobacco.
1,960 pounds of Desiccated Vegetable.
1,800 pounds of Desiccated Potatoes.

Terms cash. Stores to be removed on the day of sale. By order of

WM. W. BURNS,
Chief C. S. Department of the East,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 51 West 24th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rose-wood and black-walnut suites, in striped reps and crimson brocatel; crimson satin window-curtains, elegant lace ditto, carved rose-wood marble-top center-table; rose-wood 7-octave piano, made by J. Buttikoffer; piano-stool in plush, elegant clock, vases, oil-paintings, engravings, black-walnut Picard patent bedstead; carved rose-wood and black-walnut bed-room furniture, viz., bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, bedding, &c.; dining-room furniture in oak and black-walnut, together with china, crockery and glass-ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY WILL SELL

80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870,
at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,600 boxes Malaga Raisins.

At 12 o'clock, within their store: 2,000 boxes fresh Messina and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steamer.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

THE HEAT.

Another Excessively Hot Day—Sudden Deaths and Serious Casualties—Range of the Thermometer.

It is not fulfilling the mission of a public journal by giving news to say that yesterday was another of those terribly hot days of which we have had so many of late. The fact was borne in upon the consciousness of every one, and no reader of the TIMES will learn it for the first time at his breakfast-table this morning.

It was not alone when exposed to the sun's rays that the heat was felt to be excessive. The atmosphere was surcharged with caloric, and every breath of air, even in spots where the sun never comes, was hot and festering as if direct from Tartarus. Thermometers the sun has never touched marked 94°, even when the shades of night were falling; and it is the peculiarity of the weather we are experiencing that the nights seem as hot and more oppressive than the days. It is this that is the greatest hardship of the torrid time, especially among the poorer classes. The occupants of the upper floors of the vast tenement-houses are suffering as much as they would from the extreme of cold. Almost literally roasted to death, it is chiefly among them that the material is found for the frightful increase in the death-rate. Those who escape immediate death are enfeebled to the last degree, and the seeds of disease planted in them for future torture and ultimate destruction.

The actual casualties, fatal and not fatal, do not appear excessive when the high temperature is considered. That the number is not greater is undoubtedly due to precautions which people have at last learned to take. The heat of the present Summer has been so protracted, and its effects so visible that our citizens are beginning to guard against it to some extent. There is no longer a general fool-hardiness in courting destruction that once kept the Police constantly busy attending to and reporting cases of *coup de soleil*. There is less fiery liquor, which is the great incentive to sun-stroke, consumed, and laborers and others exposed in a stationary position to the sun are beginning to appreciate the value of the interposition of something, even if nothing more than a dampened rag, between their heads and the sun's rays. That precautions are taken is sufficiently proved by the unnatural disproportion between the sudden deaths and the street casualties. People are dying rapidly enough in their homes from exhaustion, but the cases of actual sun-stroke in the street are surprisingly few. Two years ago, during the heated term of July, which was much less protracted and not more severe than that we are now experiencing, the sudden deaths were, it is true, more numerous than now, but there were then nearly a hundred street casualties where ten are now reported.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE's mineral water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

6 A. M.	82°	4 P. M.	94½°
8 A. M.	84°	6 P. M.	93°
10 A. M.	92°	8 P. M.	89½°
Noon	94½°	10 P. M.	87½°
2 P. M.	96½°	12 P. M.	86°

The following is the casualty list of yesterday:

SUDDEN DEATHS.

WM. BUCKING, a bar-tender, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, fell dead behind the bar, at 4 P. M.

ANDREW KOUSE, aged fifty years, of No. 638 Eleventh-avenue, was found in a stable in rear of No. 620 Eleventh-avenue, suffering from the heat, and was carried home, where he died in a few moments.

ULRICH DUBER BUCLARGE, a German emigrant, aged forty years, while waiting with his wife and seven children at the Hudson River Railroad Depot for a train, was prostrated by the heat and taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where he shortly died.

PATRICK HOGAN, aged thirty-six years, died suddenly at his residence No. 200 East Fifty-ninth-street.

PATRICK MCGLOIN, a blacksmith, was found dead from the heat in Twelfth-avenue, near Seventy-eighth-street, and the body was taken to the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house.

CATHARINE SHERIDAN, aged thirty-four, died at her residence, No. 63 Cherry-street.

HENRY KOLLETT, a German, aged fifty-five years, a resident of Rhode Island, died suddenly in the yard in rear of No. 342 West Fifty-second-street.

Dr. BALTZAR, of sporting notoriety, died suddenly, yesterday, at the Anson House, corner of Spring and Crosby streets.

MARY ANN THOMPSON died suddenly at No. 32 Pell-street.

A woman named MELMORE, French, aged sixty-five, dropped dead at the corner of Mott and Pearl streets. The body was taken to the Morgue.

GEORGE BROMLEY, aged twenty-three, English, died suddenly at No. 165 Allen-street.

PHILIP MULLER died suddenly at No. 408 West Forty-first-street.

The child of GEORGE PHASEY died at No. 631 West Forty-sixth-street.

HENRY MCLEAN fell dead at No. 248 East Twenty-first-street.

AMOS GALVEY died suddenly at No. 933 Third-avenue.

JAMES DOWNEY, aged forty-five, of No. 49 Christopher-street, was prostrated in front of No. 8 Christopher-street, and died soon afterward.

ANN MCLOUGHLIN died suddenly at her residence, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

STREET PROSTRATIONS.

JAMES KILDAY, residence unknown, was found insensible at the foot of East Fourth-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

OWEN BONNELL, cartman, living at No. 461 West Thirty-second-street, prostrated in Second-street, near Avenue C, but was revived and taken home.

CATHARINE BRODERICK, who lives in Mulberry-street, at 1 P. M., in the First Precinct; taken home.

MATHIAS KOENIG, of No. 510 West Fifty-first-street, at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SEBASTIAN CLOUD, of No. 270 avenue A, at the corner of Twelfth-street and avenue A; taken home.

MARGARET GANIGAN, homeless, in Third-avenue, near Thirteenth-street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WENDEL SMEECHER, in Seventeenth-street, near avenue B; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN LYONS, of No. 312 Sixth-street, in front of the TIMES Building; was taken to the Park Hospital.

MICHAEL RYAN, of No. 141 East Eighty-fifth-street, on the Battery; taken to the New-street Police Station, where he recovered.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, living in Varick-street, near Canal, in Catherine-street, near Madison; taken to the Park Hospital.

MICHAEL HARMON, of No. 147 Hester-street, in Broadway, near Liberty-street; taken to the Liberty-street Police Station, where he recovered sufficiently to go home.

DENIS CALLAHAN, a laborer on Pier No. 27 North River; taken to the Liberty-street Police Station, where he had medical attention, and was then sent home.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, a guest of the hotel No. 17 Park-row, in Broadway, near Cortlandt-street; taken home.

WM. SAVAGE, of No. 419 East Nineteenth-street, while at work at No. 12 West Twenty-first-street; taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, where he recovered.

PHILIP WALKER, of No. 145 West Sixteenth-street, at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street; taken to the Park Hospital.

MARY TUTTLE, who lives in First-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, at Broadway and Forty-second-street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM SAVAGE, of No. 417 East Seventeenth-street, at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A German, about thirty years of age, was found insensible in the yard of No. 217 West Thirty-fifth-street, from the effects of the heat, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, who was intoxicated when taken in, was found in his cell in the Fifth Precinct Station-house to be suffering from the effects of the heat, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

R. GRIG, No. 145 West Twelfth-street, found on the stoop of No. 12 East Fourteenth-street and taken home; recovery doubtful.

ROBERT GIBSON, of No. 121 Seventh-street, Williamsburg; in Delancey-street; taken home.

THEODORE ILLER, of Newark, N. J., in East Broadway; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK MAHAN, of No. 1 King-street, at the foot of Morton-street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, of No. 35 King-street, in Hudson-street. Taken home.

JOHN MAXWELL, of No. 23 Harrison-street, in West-street; taken home.

BERNARD MCLAUGHLIN, while at work at No. 808 West Forty-eighth-street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES PALISTER, found in Ninth-avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN QUINN, of No. 265 East Thirty-third-street, while at work at Seventh-avenue Railroad Depot; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TERRANCE DUFFEY, of No. 505 West Forty-fourth-street, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

KATE SULLIVAN, of No. 10 Vandewater-street, while at work at No. 102 Murray-street; taken home.

AUGUST SPELLUGE, of No. 424 East Ninth-street, in Houston-street near First-avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES JARMERSHECK, of No. 250 Fourth-street, at the corner of Avenue B and Fourth-street; taken home.

WM. WEBER, of One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth-street, near Third-avenue, while at work at Astoria; taken home by friends.

SUN-STROKES IN THE SUBURBS.

An unknown man was prostrated by the sun, yesterday afternoon, on Van Brunt-street, near Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Mr. JOHN F. LAW, of Jersey City, was prostrated by the heat of the sun, yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, on South Seventh-street, near Brunswick-street. He was taken to the hospital, where he received medical attention.

A woman named LOUISA DABEKER dropped dead from sun-stroke in Wayne-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning. She was standing in front of her residence at the time.

A young Irishman, named JOHN SMITH, twenty-six years of age, died on Cross-street, Jersey City, Sunday, from the effects of the heat.

Contractor SHANDLEY, of Newark, lost a $400 horse by the heat on Sunday. ALLEN, the confectioner, and Mr. FAIR lost horses in the same way.

Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken, held an inquest, last evening, on the body of a German, named CONRAD FREELRICH, who died suddenly, after half an hour's illness. From the evidence of the physician the jury rendered a verdict of death from apoplexy, superinduced by the heat.

The same Coroner also held an inquest, last evening, with a like result, on the body of JOHN JACOBS, of No. 35 Adams-street, who died Sunday evening, after a few hours illness.

Last evening, Mrs. MARY GALE, aged seventy years, residing in Meadow-street, Hoboken, sustained a sun-stroke, and, it was thought, could not survive.

A man working in the stone-yard of Mr. RAFTERS, Hunter's Point, was yesterday prostrated by the effects of the sun and taken home in an unconscious condition. His recovery is doubtful.

Mr. LORELL's bay horse, *Butcher Boy*, dropped dead while contending for the $500 purse at the Fashion Course on Saturday. The horse was valued at $6,000, and could trot in 2:35 or 2:36.

Shortly after the Northport train, due at Hicksville at 11:50 A. M., had left the depot, yesterday, a well-dressed man was observed lying near the track. The train was stopped, and the man was found to be in an insensible condition, and evidently suffering from the effects of sun-stroke. The conductor had the stranger taken on board, and ordered the train to be backed down to the depot, when the man was carried to Hendrickson's Hotel, where he died. The only article found on his person, which could tend to establish his identity, was a collar marked H. R. RAMSON.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The bids for building a stone bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on the site of the present old King's Bridge, and also for twenty-two contracts for street-paving and for constructing sewers, ordered by the Common Council, were to have been opened yesterday, but the matter was postponed until Thursday next, when the bids will be publicly opened in the office of the Department of Public Works.

On Sunday afternoon, PHILIP PIRDO, residing in Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, went to the house of THOMAS ACKERS, in Fifty-sixth-street, and after some personal remarks assaulted Mrs. ACKERS. A general free fight ensued, in which the members of the ACKERS family took an active part. At length PIRDO was disabled by a stab in the back, and the Police arrived on the scene of the conflict. KATE ACKERS a daughter of Mrs. ACKERS, was arrested on a charge of stabbing PIRDO, but she was yesterday discharged by Justice BIXBY, as the wounded man was unable to identify her as his assailant.

The annual excursion of the united choirs of Trinity parish will take place on the 11th of August next. A steamer is to take the whole party to the Navesink Highlands, N. J., at which place a luncheon and dinner are to be provided at the Atlantic Hotel. The united choirs of Trinity parish number about 150 singing men and boys, and represent a large vocal organization. The whole party are expected to start from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-street, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

JOHN REAL, who is at the Tombs awaiting the rapidly-approaching day of his execution for the murder of Officer SMEDICK, has issued an address "to the people of New-York," in which he reiterates the charges against his victim so often repeated by him to the reporters. He says that Officer SMEDICK frequently ill-treated him. He says that while he is anxious to live, he is still prepared to die.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a hall bed-room, on the third floor of No. 13 Howard-street, damaging the stocks of the several occupants to the extent of $1,000, and the building was injured to the same amount. The roof of the adjoining house, No. 15, was slightly damaged.

The new steam-ship *Italy*, Capt. GRACE, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th, and brings 674 passengers. The *Italy* was built on the Clyde, and is considered one of the finest steamers afloat.

An affray occurred, last evening, in a shanty in Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, during which an unknown man was struck on the head several times with some sharp instrument, receiving three severe scalp wounds, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. The Twentieth Precinct Police do not appear to have made any arrests in the case, or even to have discovered who committed the assault.

An unknown woman, aged about forty-five years, respectably dressed, fell overboard last evening into the North River, at the foot of Warren-street, and was drowned. JOHN J. MULLIN, of No. 231 Elizabeth-street, jumped in after her, and recovered the body almost immediately, and every means was taken to resuscitate it, but without avail. It was taken to the Morgue.

KATE NASH was brutally beaten about the head by her husband, JOHN NASH, at her residence, No. 46 Forsyth-street, last night. He was arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house. Her wounds are not serious.

Mr. WILLIAM H. MALONEY, Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, has re-appointed all the subordinate clerks, with one or two exceptions, that have been employed doing clerical work in the lower branch of the Common Council.

The business done at the Post-office in the Foreign Department for the past month with Europe and the West Indies amounted to 944,024 letters received and forwarded, on which the postage collected was $83,156 25.

Yesterday morning the colored saloonmen of this city enjoyed a pleasant day's sport at a picnic, given at Crossett's Grove. It was very largely attended. To add to its pleasures a splendid brass band was hired for the occasion, together with Mme. KEOBLER and her troupe of vocalists.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins-square, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MCELROY, twenty-six years of age, of No. 10 Washington-street, was drowned at 9 o'clock last evening while bathing off the Battery. The body has not been recovered.

A fire occurred last evening in the shoe-store of THOMAS GREEN, No. 45 Eighth-avenue, doing a damage of $1,500 to stock, and $800 to building.

The Dock Commissioners met yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business.

JOHN KEARNEY was locked up for brutally kicking and beating MARY TRIMBLE.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. W. COLYER, an elderly lady, living on East New-York-avenue, near the Canarsie track, came to her death on Sunday under the following peculiar circumstances: A little child belonging to her daughter was playing on the highway, when Mrs. COLYER, seeing a runaway team approach, rushed out, seized the child and bore it into the yard in safety. In ascending the stoop, however, by a plank walk she fell, and her head came violently into contact with one of the boards, the result of which was death from concussion of the brain.

Chief of Police CAMPBELL has received a circular from the authorities of Milford, Conn., offering a reward of $3,500 for the apprehension of the murderer of NATHAN FENN, who was killed by a burglar on the 6th inst.

HENRY BEIGAN, proprietor of a larger-beer saloon, on Graham-avenue, E. D., was charged before Justice EAMES, yesterday morning, with a violation of the Excise law on Sunday last. He pleaded not guilty, and was held to answer next Monday.

JOHN WARTLEY was consigned to the Penitentiary for a period of sixty days, yesterday, by Justice VOORHEES. He had been indulging in the luxury of wife-beating.

Mrs. CAROLINE SCHOLTER, of No. 326 Thirty-eighth-street, New-York, was overcome by the heat, yesterday, in Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

A drowned man was found at the foot of Portland-street last night. He appeared to be about forty years of age.

A young man named JOHN FREEMAN was found dead in his bed, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Washington-avenue and Butler-street.

No less than 5,244 persons visited Prospect Park on Sunday last.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday, the contractor of OLIVER CHARLICK, President of the Long Island Railroad, was served with an order by the Health Officer of Newtown, ordering him to stop using the refuse of New-York for filling in the sunken lots of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point. Formerly this refuse matter was used by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company to fill in the New-Jersey flats contiguous to their line, but since the authorities of Jersey City have refused to allow its use for that purpose, it has been dumped in places where at low tide it would be covered by water. At the time the contract was given out those whose bids were rejected declared that the flats could not be filled in at double the price which the contractor receives unless the refuse from the streets was used. Sunday night the effluvia was so strong from the new ground that windows could not be opened either on the Long Island City or the Brooklyn side of the creek. From ten to fifteen scows are emptied every day, and at night and Sunday a number of scows are often left at the dock unloaded. In a superficial examination of the new ground yesterday a number of dead dogs and cats were seen lying there, and a large quantity of partly decomposed matter festering in the sun. The death-dealing substance is less than 100 rods from the thickly-settled portion of Hunter's Point.

Yesterday several lodges of Good Templars, from New-Haven and neighboring towns, made an excursion to Greenport in the steam-boat *Magenta*. The party numbered about 800, and were accompanied by the Meriden Cornet Band. The excursionists expressed themselves as well pleased with the village. The company remained about four hours, and enjoyed a moonlight sail on their homeward trip.

On Sunday morning, the residence of Mr. EDWIN POWELL, of Whitestone, was entered by burglars, and robbed of articles valued at $100. The thieves evidently became frightened, and fled before completing their work.

A prominent citizen of Flushing, J. MILNOR PECK, while inspecting some lumber at Troy on Friday, fell and fractured two of his ribs. Although the injuries of Mr. PECK are very painful, the Surgeon does not consider him in any danger.

Mr. JOHN A. YOUNG, of Flushing, the young man recommended for route-agent on the new postal route, embracing the Flushing and North-side and North-shore branch road, yesterday received his appointment.

NEW-JERSEY.

A young man named ADOLPH WATERMAN, Sunday morning, in New-Brunswick, after lighting his pipe, threw the lighted match into a tin box into which a quantity of kerosene had been poured. The kerosene at once took fire, and the flames were communicated to the oil-can standing near, which immediately exploded, setting fire to the room. WATERMAN was somewhat burned. The fire was extinguished with little damage.

A brakeman on the New-Jersey Railroad was riding on the top of a car yesterday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, and as the train was passing the Warren-street crossing, Jersey City, his head came in contact with some part of the framework of the gate, and he was knocked from the car, and very seriously, probably fatally hurt. A policeman who was near assisted him to the hospital, but did not ascertain the name of the wounded man.

A case of what a doctor pronounces genuine Asiatic cholera occurred in Jersey City yesterday. A woman, whose name is unknown, was taken sick at her house on Newark-avenue, and died in about four hours.

ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Pay-master Robert B. Rodney has been ordered to the *Terror*, Midshipman John S. Abbot to the *Brooklyn*, Surgeon Thomas W. Leach to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, and Pay-master George L. Mead to the *Dictator*.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—The United States steamers *Tuscarora* and *Pilgrim*, and monitors *Ajax*, *Wyandotte* and *Manhattan*, sailed from South-west Pass, this morning, for Key West.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 24.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened flat and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	88¾	89⅛	89½
Consols for account	88¾	89⅛	89⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	82	82	81⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82	82	81⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	81	81½	81
U. S. 10-40s	80	....	80
Illinois Central R. shares	104	....	103
Erie Railway shares	16⅜	15⅛	15⅜
At. & Gt. West. R. shares	22	....	20

PARIS, July 25.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 64f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened steady at 78⅛@78¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, July 25.—COTTON opened firm at 98f. ₱ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened steady and closed firm; Middling Upland opened and closed at 8¾d., and Middling Orleans at 8⅝d. The sales of the day foot up 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat opened at 11s. 9d. ₱ cental for California White; 10s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 11d. for Red Winter. The quotations at 1½ P. M. were 11s. 8d.@11s. 9d. ₱ cental for California White. Corn, 35s. ₱ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Pork, 120s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard firmer. Beef, 118s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Bacon, 58s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, July 25—4½ P. M.—LINSEED-OIL heavy at 31s. Common RESIN firm at 5s. 9d.@6s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 25.—PETROLEUM opened dull and declining at 49f. and closed flat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 25.—FLOUR unchanged with a good demand; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White; $9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $1 42; sales on Saturday night of 2,500 bushels at $1 40. CORN quiet; No. 2 held at $1. OATS held at 67c.@68c. for Ohio and Canada; 63c. for Illinois to arrive. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 20 for bolted; $2 10 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings $30@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 per ton. Lake IMPORTS—36,000 bushels Wheat, 13,700 bushels Corn, 18,800 bushels Barley, 8,300 bushels Peas, 2,633,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 7,700 bushels Peas, 1,456,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, July 25.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 300,000 bushels; Corn, 210,000 bushels; Oats, 102,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS, by canal—Flour, 22,000 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. By railroad—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull; 10c. on Wheat to New-York. FLOUR dull, nominally unchanged. WHEAT sluggish and heavy; 7,100 bushels of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 28, an extreme price. CORN—Nothing doing; nominal at 93c. for No. 2 Western. OATS inactive; nominal at 57c. for No. 2 Western. RYE held at 98c; no buyers. BARLEY nominal. PORK dull at $30. LARD dull at 17c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 02. GRAIN in store here at 9 o'clock this morning: Wheat, 580,000 bushels; Corn, 210,000 bushels; Oats, 73,000 bushels; Rye, 27,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels; Rye-malt, 31,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer, with a better demand; sales of Red Winter at $1 23@$1 27 for No. 2 and No. 1; New White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN quiet and firmer; Mixed, 92c. OATS dull; New, 45c.@50c.; Old at 54c.@59c., the latter an extreme for White. RYE dull at 90c.@95c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO in good demand at full rates. WHISKY, 98c., wood-bound. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. Mess PORK offered at $30 50. Bulk MEATS sold at 13c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides. BACON offered at 14½c. for Shoulders, with no sales; small sales of Sides at 17½c. for Clear rib, and 18½c. for Clear. LARD offered at 16½c.

CHICAGO, July 25.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 $1 10 for regular. CORN dull; No. 2, 83c. OATS dull and declined ½c.; sales at 48c. RYE quiet and declined 2c.; No. 2, 80c. HIGHWINES quiet and declined 1c.; sales at 96c. for wood-bound. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $30. LARD, 17½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13c. Live HOGS active and declined 20c.@25c.; $9 25@$9 50 for Fair to Extra. CATTLE nominal. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 306,500 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—TOBACCO quiet. COTTON quiet at 17c.@17½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50@4 75; Extra, $4 90@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 35@$5 75; Treble Extra, $6@6 75; Family, $7 30@$8. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Fall Red, $1 18@$1 21; Choice, $1 32@$1 35. CORN dull and declined 2c.@3c.; Mixed, 80c.; Yellow, 82½c.@87½c.; White, 95c.@$1. OATS dull at 45c.@47c., for new; 47c.@57c., for old. RYE firm at 75c.@85c., for Fair to Choice. WHISKY steady at $1. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $31 50, at retail. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. HAMS—Packed, 26c. LARD firm at 16c. CATTLE firm at $2 75@$5, for Inferior to Medium; $6@$7 50, for Prime to Choice. HOGS scarce at $8@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 19¼c.@19½c. FLOUR dull; small sales at $5 50 for Condemned; $5 50 for Middling; $6@$6 25 for Extras; $6 50@$7 25 for Spring Wheat Extra Family; $7@$7 50 for Pennsylvania do.; $7 for Indiana and Ohio do.; $7 75@$8 75 for Fancy lots. WHEAT in limited request; State and Western Red, $1 55@$1 60. RYE steady at $1 10@$1 15. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 11@$1 13; Mixed, $1 10. OATS unchanged. COFFEE firm; Rio, 16½c.@18½c., gold. SUGAR steady; Fair and good Refining Cuba, 9⅞c.@10c. MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. Mess PORK, $31. LARD, 17½c. WHISKY quiet; Western Iron, $1 05.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—FLOUR lower; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 37½. CORN lower; Mixed, $1; White, $1 17½. OATS, 65c. BRAN dull at $1@$1 02. HAY firm; Prime, $25. PORK firm at $32 50. BACON—Jobbing Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS, 26½c. LARD—Tierce, 17c.@17½c.; keg, 18½c.@19c. SUGAR firm; Prime, 13c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 50c. WHISKY, 97½c.@$1 07½c. COFFEE—Prime, nominally 18⅝c. New-York Sight EXCHANGE ⅝ premium; GOLD, 120¾.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—COTTON firm; light offerings; Low Middling, 18c.; sales, 80 bales; net receipts, 97 bales; exports, coastwise, 900 bales; stock, 5,621 bales; Freights—to Liverpool, per sail, 7-16d.; per steamer, 9-16; to New-York, per steamer, ½c.; to Havre, per sail, ¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 25.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 1,100 bales; net receipts, 434 bales; coastwise, 17 bales; total, 446 bales; exports, to France, (to Havre,) 2,663 bales; coastwise, 1,144 bales to New-York, and 650 bales to Boston; stock, 49,976 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm, with an advancing tendency; sales at 37½c. RESIN dull and lower; Strained, $1 27½. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 17½c.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—COTTON firmer at 18½c.; receipts, 99 bales; exports, 344 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. CORN, 98c.@$1 05. OATS, 58c.@60c. LARD, 17½c.@18½c. PORK, $32@$32 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19½c.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 44@$1 45; No. 2 do., $1 42. CORN dull; Mixed, 92c. for No. 1; 90c. for No 2 do. OATS quiet at 58c.@59c. for State. RYE flat and dull at 95c.@$1. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $14 50; Refined, 21¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—COTTON quiet; stock light; Middling, 18c.@18½c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 134 bales; exports, coastwise, 997 bales; stock, 15,754 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 25.—COTTON quiet; prices nominal; Low Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 58 bales; exports, coastwise, 456 bales; stock, 695 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 25.—COTTON firmer and more active, closing at 18c. for Middling; sales, 290 bales; receipts, 80 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 25—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	80
Halifax	S. W.	Overcast	74
Portland	S. W.	Clear	83
New-York	N. W.	Clear	87
Philadelphia	W.	Clear	85
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	87
Washington	S. W.	Clear	82
Fortress Monroe	S.	Clear	82
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	80
Charleston	S. S. W.	Clear	85
Savannah	S.	Clear	78
Augusta	S.	Clear	83
Oswego	W.	Cloudy	78
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy	85
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	80
Chicago	E.	Clear	82
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	90
Mobile	N.	Clear	81
New-Orleans	S. E.	Raining	78
Key West	E.	Cloudy	80
Havana	—	Clear	80

[Advertisement.]

A.—FINE FEATHERS.—That these make fine birds is admitted by the fair, and denied by the unfair sex. Gaudy plumage is not always tasteful. Gay birds seldom sing. If a man wears one of KNOX'S hats he can't help singing, for his plumage then is graceful whether grave or gay. To the tired brain they act like a recuperator. Children cry sadly, longing for KNOX, the Happy Hatter's Handsome Hats! Get one.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—Latest War News; Skirmishing Begun; The Emperor's Proclamation; Official Declaration of the Causes of the War; The French and Prussian Head-quarters; Prussians Liable to Military Duty to be Sent Home; Breaking up of the Ecumenical Council; The Massacre at Pekin.

GENERAL TOPICS—Assassination of Col. Buel; The Strike in the Coal Regions; Funeral of M. Prevost Paradol; Affairs in Illinois; Marriage of Gen. Butler's Daughter; The Jeter Phillips Execution; A Tragedy in Ohio.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE—How Lucifer Matches are Made; New Dress-makers; Taking the Census; Counting Gold in the Sub-Treasury.

AGRICULTURAL—Soiling; The Season of Fruit; Report of the Department of Agriculture on the Crops.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS—How Will the War Affect Us? A Bid for the German Vote; American Parties and the War; The French Circular; The Last Chance for a Mercantile Marine; German Unity; International Usages in War; A New Way With an Old Difficulty; Boating and the Ballot; Work for the Pope.

THE MARKETS—Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The Meriden Fire—Card.

To our patrons and the public we wish to acknowledge our thanks for past favors, and to inform them that, notwithstanding the large fire on the morning of the 16th inst. in one of our factories, by which about 400 feet of the third, fourth and fifth stories were almost entirely consumed, it is our intention to have the same rebuilt and in running order before Sept. 1.

Having six other factories, we are prepared to fill general orders promptly for our ware, either silver-plated or unplated, as heretofore.

Yours, respectfully,

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

WEST MERIDEN, Conn., July 23, 1870,

and No. 199 Broadway, New-York.

What Did it?—LYON'S KATHAIRON made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The KATHAIRON and MAGNOLIA BALM are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is a bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Long Branch, on Sunday morning, July 24, of congestion of the brain, ELLEN, youngest daughter of Ebenezer and Sallie E. Baldwin, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Tuesday) at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Baldwin-place, Yonkers, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 4½ P. M. train from New-York.

BEARD.—On Saturday, July 23, WILLIAM BEARD, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 215 East 11th-st., Tuesday, 26th, at 2 o'clock.

☞ English papers please copy.

COOPER.—On Sunday, July 24, CATHARINE LUFF COOPER, widow of George Cooper.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 38 East 12th-st.

HOWELL.—At Burlington, N. J., on Sunday, July 24, MARY TALLMAGE, only daughter of Richard Stockton and Mary N. Howell, aged 2 years and 5 months.

HUGHES.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday, July 25, of cholera infantum, SCHUYLER RUFUS, only son of T. W. B. and Mary E. Hughes, aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the Episcopal Church, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, July 26, at 4½ P. M.

JOHNES.—On Sunday evening, July 24, at Morristown, N. J., FANNY, wife of George W. Johnes.

JOHNSON.—On the 11th inst., WILLIAM P., third son of Henry and Margaret Johnson, of Coney Island Road, Gravesend, aged 16 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 27, at St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KELLY.—At San Sebastian, Spain, on Tuesday, July 5, MARY JANE KELLY, the eldest daughter of John Kelly, aged 20 years and 6 months.

MOODY.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Monday, July 25, of congestion of the brain, WALTER, infant son of Wm. F. and Jennie Moody, aged 9 months and 23 days.

NEWCOMBE.—At Long Branch, Saturday evening, July 23, very suddenly, ROBERT HILTON NEWCOMBE, only child of Mary Hilton and Isaac B. Newcombe, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14 days.

The remains will be conveyed to Albany for interment.

NORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 25, 1870, LUCIUS BARSTOW, aged 6 months and 25 days, only son of Charles T. and Louisa F. Norris, and grandson of John Palmer, of this City.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 164 Madison-st., between Bedford and Nostrand avs.

PLUM.—On Saturday, July 23, Mrs. DEBORAH, widow of Isaac Plum, in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence No. 118 East 78th-st., on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.

RIGGS.—At his late residence, No. 33 West Washington-square, on Monday, July 25, of congestion of the brain, GEORGE F. RIGGS.

His funeral services will be attended at the First Congregational Church, Derby, Conn., on Wednesday, July 27, at 1 o'clock.

SCHOLES.—At Katonah, Sunday, July 24, ISABELLE, infant daughter of H. B. and Elizabeth Scholes, of Brooklyn, aged 4 months.

Will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery, Central-avenue, near Oakleaf-avenue, Tuesday, 26th, about 12½ o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, the 24th inst., JAMES SCOTT, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 186 Lexington-av., on Friday, 2 P. M.

SCHLESINGER.—At Lausanne, Switzerland, on the 8th of July, in his 85th year, Mr. C. S. SCHLESINGER, father of Alfred Schlesinger, of this City, and of Aug. D. Schlesinger, of College Point, L. I.

SMITH.—July 25, at the residence of her son, Robert L. Smith, Clarmont, Jersey City, SUSAN SMITH, wife of Thomas Smith, Sr., aged 73 years.

Further notice to-morrow.

TYUS.—At Dobb's Ferry, on the 24th inst., MABEL LOUISE, infant daughter of Richard R. and Sarah L. Tyus.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 9¾ A. M. train from New-York. Return at 3:13 P. M.

WEBB.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 25, HENRY WEBB, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, July 25, MINNIE SOPHIA, infant daughter of George F. and Mary Sophia Williams, aged 2 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the family, No. 231 Sullivan-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.

During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day.

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READY THIS MORNING.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS
AND
THE TARIFF OF DUTIES,
as passed by Congress July 14, 1870.

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BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., Law Publishers,
No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Tuesdy) EVENING, at No. 813 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH FORBES, President.

GEO. E. HILL, } Secretaries.
A. DEWITT BALDWIN, }

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Westphalia	July 26	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Parana	July 30	New-York	London.
France	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR BERMUDA AND CUBA.			
San Francisco	July 27	New-York	Bermuda.
Missouri	July 28	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

As the direct mail to the North German Union is now suspended, all matter for Europe and for transmission through Europe must be marked "via England," except such as is sent by the direct French steamer every fortnight.

TUESDAY.

For Halifax and Bermuda, via Halifax, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters at Pier No. 46 North River, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Calabria*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, 1:20 P. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Missouri*, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, 5 A. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 25.—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Veagel, Mr. Jacques, Mr. Morford, Miss Morford, Mrs. Story, Miss C. F. Clark, C. L. Padelbop, George Hughes and wife, Master Ross, Miss Ross, Mr. Lahey, Mr. Esperette, J. Smith, Mr. Gilman and wife, Miss Gilman, Miss Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Master Ross, P. J. Jackabey, J. D. Baird, G. M. Bliss, George Hunt, Mr. McAleraie, W. H. Mathews, J. J. Harrison, H. L. Harrington, J. C. McGerrie and daughter, Wm. Melville, Mr. Jordon and wife, G. H. Babcock, H. Mather, Mr. Slattery, Geo. Jackson, C. H. Lockwood, S. L. Braman, Mr. Berry, Miss McDonald, J. H. Reagle, John Needham, Julius Mariet, Thos. Evans, M. Johnson, Capt. Russell, Enoch Kenyon, F. Detworth, Mr. Slattery, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Bootham, Mr. Johnson.

JULY 25—*In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Wood and 2 daughters, Mrs. A. C. Whittlesey, 2 sons and 2 daughters, Miss Ward, Miss Williams, Miss Cowley, Miss Power, Miss Simpson, Mrs. A. Stern, Mrs. J. Williams, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Horsley, Mr. Gelden, Mr. Power, Mr. Everts, Mr. Fewston, Mr. Gleeson, Mr. Rice, Mr. Calatrava, Mr. Price, Mr. Wilchie, A. Whitaker, E. Whitaker, Mr. Tarleton.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston.—W. Higgin, W. J. Maxwell, J. C. Derby and wife, Miss C. Berlin, Major C. Berlin, William Roach, wife, 3 children and servant, Miss E. Q. Small, Mrs. H. R. Starkweather, H. Schwerin, A. E. Leprince, E. Holland, A. H. Morgan and wife, Mrs. L. T. Potter and 3 children, Mrs. G. W. Ancker and 2 children, Mrs. M. Johnson, George Gibbes, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Knox and wife, Miss A. Walker, Mrs. Glover, Miss L. A. Glover, Miss H. K. Glover, Miss L. Glover and servant, G. B. Whitridge, H. M. Manigault, J. McConky, J. D. Irwin, Jno. M. Kinlock, S. P. Ravenel and servant, Daniel Ravenel, D. Buck, Mrs. Hicks, child and servant, C. H. Sloan, Miss T. W. Walter, F. C. Garvey, Wm. A. Caldwell, Mrs. N. W. Kinsman, L. F. Kinsman, Miss J. A. Williams, Mrs. Gleares, George Coleman, G. L. Parker, H. L. Bimnecke, R. Y. Leavell, Mr. Johnson and wife, Mr. Ezekiel, wife and 2 children, J. A. Gannon, Mrs. A. S. Johnson, Miss G. P. Johnson, Miss E. W. Johnson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:50 | Sun sets......7:22 | Moon rises..2:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:18 | Gov. Island..7:07 | Hell Gate....8:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship C. H. Southard, Woodworth, London, E. E. Morgan & Sons.

Barks La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Ole Bull, (N. G.,) Wordell, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Atalanta, (N. G.,) Hegeman, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie M. Gray, Gunn, Antwerp, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Salina, (Br.,) Lind, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Fortuna, Llenas, Barcelona, P. P. Harmony's Nephews.

Schr. Lilly, Hughes, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br., new,) Grace, Liverpool July 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 674 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage. July 21, 7 A. M., lat. 44, lon. 49, passed a large iceberg, bearing N. by W. 15 miles; 16th, lat 50 45, lon. 20 14, passed steam-ship City of Cork, hence for Liverpool; 18th, lat. 49 13, lon. 32 03, passed a National steamer, bound E.; 24th, lat. 40 45, lon. 69 12, passed ship American Congress, from London for New-York; same time saw bark Alberta, (Dutch,) bound W.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. July 24, 30 miles N. of Hatteras, passed brig Emily, bound S.; 25th, off the Delaware, saw steam-ship Bienville, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool July 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 780 passengers to John G. Dale. July 24, lat. 40 40, lon. 69, passed bark Johannes, (Fr.,) bound W.; 25th, off Shinnecock, passed ship Eliza Bourall, bound W.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamer Lackawanna, Perry, Bermuda, 5 ds. in ballast to Coast Wrecking Co.

Bark Gazelle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Eilda, (Russ.,) Oquist, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark St. Peter, Bartlett, Leghorn 72 ds. and Gibraltar 48 ds., with mdse. to Fabricotti & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had strong S. W. gales for last 25 ds.

Brig Alexander Williams, (of Arichat,) Dunne, Little Glace Bay 19 ds., with 317 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to master. Has had strong S. W. gales for last 13 ds.

Brig Peri, (of Eastport,) Perkins, Havana 9 ds, with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds.

Brig Mary Gibbs, Coggins, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Maud, (of Halifax,) O'Bryan, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to Kirkland & Von Sacho—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig George, (of Picton,) Graham, Bridgeport, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Mechanic, (of Portland,) Dyer, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Alfaretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) O'Neal, Dorchester, N. B., 7 ds., with building-stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig George Downes, (of Barbados,) Linfare, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, Newburg, for Bath, Me.

Brig Typhon, (Norw.,) Beck, Perth Amboy, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Will load for Cronstadt.

Brig Mary Grace, (of Parrsboro, N. B.,) Pettis, Rockland, N. B., 14 ds., with building-stone to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Charleston, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co. Has had light southerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Electric Spark, Peterson, Bluefield (Sp. main) 28 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Joseph Foulke's Sons. The schr. C. C. Clark (of Baltimore) was wrecked July 5 on Bancador Key, Caribbean Seas; crew saved and went to Aspinwall, the steward returning to New-York in the E. S.

Schr. Thomas Fish, (of Thomaston,) Willey, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. G. W. Dill, (of Pensacola,) Miller, Tampa Bay, Fla., 11 ds., with cedar to master.

Schr. Guiding Star, (of Parrsboro,) Meriam, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Ward, Piermont, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hepbah, Crosby, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wm. D. Cargill, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Juno, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Gentile, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Stockton, Price, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Elwell, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Geo. H. Twibell, Lowery, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. McLoon, Fountain, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Sewell, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. A. H. Hodgman, Eaton, Machias, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Clark, Bangor, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Alexander Milliken, Griffin, Ellsworth, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Golden Rule, Hall, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Anna, Leonard, Bridgeport.
Schr. Eugenia, Sprague, Bridgeport.
Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. Clara, Cox, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. A. Chambers, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. H. T. Wood, Wood, Virginia.
Schr. Margaretta, O'Neil, Kingston, for Glen Cove.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Rondout, for Stamford.
Schr. Minerva, Blackman, Newburg, for Fall River.
Schr. Cornelius, Newburg, Newberry, for Norwich.
Schr. James Selsey, Newburg, for Norwich.
Schr. Lizzie Degraw, Rondout, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Scud, Allen, Trenton, for New-Haven.
Schr. George H. Mills, Brown, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. W. P. Cox, Smith, Rondout, for Braintree.
Schr. M. L. Newton, Carlow, Bridgeport.
Schr. Annie D. Wilder, Wilder, Wareham.
Schr. Florence Bailey, Bailey, New-London.
Schr. Ella Amsden, Smith, Newburyport.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Rich, Dennis.
Schr. Minnehaha, Saunders, Portland, Conn.

Canal-boat Col. Russell, Hunt, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Canal-boat J. R. Fuller, Taylor, Montreal 11 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

WIND.—Sundown, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Ship Marcia Greenleaf, for New-Orleans; barks Howard, for Rotterdam; G. W. Rosevelt, for Havana.

Below.

Ship Hansa, (N. G.,) Meyer, from Liverpool June 7.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Hatton, Liverpool June 15, with mdse. to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Was spoken 21st on George's Shoals by pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

Bark Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Minssen, Bremen June 4, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Koop & Co.

Marine Disaster.

CHATHAM, Mass., July 25.—The brig Circassian, from Philadelphia, with coal for Boston, is ashore on Shovel-full Shoal. Wreckers are trying to assist her off.

Spoken.

July 18, lat. 40 02, lon. 66 15, spoke ship Francis B. Cutting, hence for Barcelona.

July 24, off Fire Island, ship Gold-hunter, Freeman, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, by pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 25.—Arr. steamers George Appold, Baltimore; Norman, Philadelphia; Glaucus, New-York; brig J. Howland, Ponce; schr. Nellie Starr, New-Orleans.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Arr. brig Novelty, Matanzas; schr. M. A. Fulsom, Surinam.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Sld. steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-York.

July 24—Sld. steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-York. Arr. steam-ship Geo. Washington, Gageo, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Sld. Ida F. Tyler, Cork; Ellen Munroe, Tahiti.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—Arr. steam-ships Herman Livingston, from New-York; Oriental, from Boston; schr. F. G. Russell, from New-York. There is a ship below, supposed to be the Hampton Court, from Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25.—Arr. steamer El Cid, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Citizen, (Br.,) Morehouse, from Port Spain, Trinidad, which arived 24th and anchored off Sandy Hook, for orders, came up to the City this P. M.

LONDON, July 24.—A screw steamer was recently seen in the Bay of Biscay under canvass, and moving about 2 knots an hour. She could not be identified.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 25.—The steam-ships Batavia, Nevada and City of Brussels, from New-York for Liverpool, have arrived at this port; the latter at 5 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—The steam-ship Helvetia, of the National line, from New-York, arrived here today, all well.

Steamer Detention.

QUEENSTOWN, July 25.—The Inman steamer City of London, which sailed from Liverpool on the 21st for New-York, was detained here by heavy fog.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Auctioneers.

GRAND PARK.

SALE OF GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

One Hundred and Fifty Elegant Villa Plots,

COMPRISING OVER THREE HUNDRED ACRES of the most desirable portion of these SPLENDID ESTATES of GRAND PARK, consisting of TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS LANDS, IN ONE BODY, ON THE BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN SUBDIVISIONS, AS RAPIDLY AS THEY CAN BE DEVELOPED INTO ELEGANT VILLA SITES, DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS AND HANDSOMELY IMPROVED PROPERTY.

Two large and successful sales of village property have been held this season.

THE THIRD SALE WILL TAKE PLACE

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870, ON THE GROUNDS.

THE GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION

consists of 150 VILLA PLOTS fronting on the GRAND ESPLANADE, which is 105 feet wide, with broad drives on either side surrounding the GRAND PARK UNIVERSITY and the GRAND PARK HOTEL, and in the immediate vicinity and full view of the GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY improvements. Every lot is first-class, containing from ONE to FIVE ACRES EACH, and commands a magnificent view of fifty miles of Long Island Sound, a distant view of the Palisades of the Hudson and the intervening landscape, and cannot be surpassed for extent, variety and beauty in the country. The especial attention of all who are seeking escape from the expensive, turbulent, unwholesome City, into

QUIET, ACCESSIBLE, ECONOMICAL, ELEGANT, SUBURBAN HOMES,

is called to this as the finest opportunity ever offered near New-York.

The extensive improvements will all be completed as proposed, and purchasers of lots will not be assessed for the EXTENSIVE ESPLANADES, BROAD BOULEVARDS, HANDSOME AVENUES now in process of construction. All purchasers of $2,000 and upward will receive A COMMUTATION PASS on the railroad for ONE YEAR FREE. Terms of Sale as heretofore; 40 per cent. in thirty days, 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage in three years. As a guarantee for the completion of the improvement, 10 per cent. of the purchase money will not be required until ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS shall have been expended upon the avenues, esplanades, buildings, &c., after the day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

No free tickets will be issued; but SPECIAL TRAINS will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 8:45 A. M. and 10 A. M. Sale commences at 12 M. All who desire to view the grounds should take the early train. Sale begins after arrival of second train. For descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, and further information, apply to

ANDREW WILSON, JR.,
Grand Park Office, No. 317 Broadway.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., and
MALLORY & BLACKWELL, "Evening Post" Building.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 180 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of
VENEERS AND FANCY WOOD
For the trade and Export.
HUNGARIAN ASH,
FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT,
AMBOINE, TUYA and TULIP-WOOD,
MAHOGANY, ROSE-WOOD, SATIN-WOOD,
BIRDSEYE and CURLED MAPLE,
BLACK-WALNUT, ASH and MAPLE BURLS,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT and ASH
CROTCHES,
SPANISH CEDAR in the log and boards for Cigar boxes. Veneers cut to order and size.
All orders promptly executed.
Nos. 170 and 172 CENTRE-ST., New-York.
Factory, No. 291 Monroe-st., No. 398 Madison-st.

THE CONNECTICUT
AIR LINE ROAD
IS NOW
COMPLETED BETWEEN
NEW-HAVEN & MIDDLETOWN.

The section between Middletown and Willimantic, 28 miles in length, IS ALL THAT REMAINS UNFINISHED, and of this portion 20 MILES ARE ALREADY GRADED.

The Connecticut River Bridge is in a forward state of completion, and will be, when finished, the finest work of the kind in this country.

THE BONDS OF THE COMPANY are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on all the property and franchises of a road, 52 miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming with its connections the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York. They present a form of investment of undoubted security and liberal interest.

The State of Connecticut is Trustee for the bond-holders.

The Controller of the State countersigns every bond issued.

The bonds are issued only as the work progresses.

The bonds are issued for only one-half of the amount expended.

They are free from Government tax.

They are free from State and local taxes in Connecticut.

They pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest.

They are of the denominations of $500 and $1,000.

They are issued in either registered or coupon bonds.

The price is par and interest.

They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!

Buy your China, glass, plated ware, cutlery, refrigerators, cooking utensils, and all other house-furnishing goods at the cheap first-class establishment of
EDWARD D. BASSFORD,
Cooper Institute, corner of Astor-place.
Prices marked in plain figures.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.